FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 DECEMBER 1985

Syrian-Jordanian Talks

A joint communique on Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm's visit to Amman noted the two sides' desire for joint Arab action to achieve a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, headed by Jerusalem, and on the restoration of the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians. The communique, which was carried by PETRA-JNA and SANA, reaffirmed Syria and Jordan's rejection of partial and separate solutions as well as direct negotiations with Israel, reiterating their demand for an international conference. On Lebanon, the two sides expressed support for the Lebanese national resistance against "Israeli invasion forces and their agents" in the south. The communique also referred to both sides' "satisfaction" over the development of bilateral cooperation and economic cooperation.

King Husayn has accepted President Hafiz al-Asad's invitation to visit Syria and their summit meeting will be held in Damascus 15 December, the Amman paper *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* disclosed in a report on Al-Kasm's visit to Amman. Citing "well-informed sources," the paper said "new ideas" on the Iran-Iraq war were reviewed during Al-Kasm's visit, adding that the Jordanians expressed satisfaction with Syria's "positive stand" toward efforts to end the war and restore normal relations with Iraq.

Iran-Iraq War

A General Command communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes flew 113 combat missions against Iranian ground targets 11 December, inflicting "massive losses," and a military spokesman cited by INA revealed that Khark Island was also attacked from the air that day. Although Iraqi media did not specifically mention a raid on the Iranian town of Hoveyzeh, IRNA reported that Iraqi planes attacked in the town's "vicinity" for the second time in 2 days, adding that foreign reporters have been invited to Hoveyzeh to confirm the Iraqi attacks on civilians.

Lebanon

Implementation of the latest security plan for West Beirut began "successfully" 11 December, Prime Minister Rashid Karami asserted in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon broadcast a statement by the Sunni Islamic Grouping leaders criticizing "the fact that a partisan military police force not mentioned in the Damascus agreement has been given legitimacy and a role in the security plan."

A British official visiting Damascus was assured by Syrian leaders that they will work to secure the release of kidnapped British UNRWA employee Alec Collett, AFP noted. The Paris paper *LIBERATION* reported that the Soviet KGB procured the release of three kidnapped Soviet diplomats on 30 October by kidnapping a number of Hizballah activists, killing one of them and threatening to execute the others if the Soviet diplomats were not released, according to AFP.

Israeli-Egyptian talks in Herzliyya

"Understandings" were reached on "all aspects" of the Ra's al-Burqa' incident, including compensation for the victims' families, and "considerable progress" was made on military issues in the Tabah dispute, IDF radio disclosed. The Israeli delegation leader in remarks broadcast by the radio declared, however, that the Egyptian delegation has not changed its "approach" to the talks.

PLO Affairs

A Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary denied rumors that the PLO may recognize UN Resolution 242, stressing that the PLO "will never accept Resolution 242 as the only resolution for dealing with the Palestine question."

Sudan

The minister of interior announced that the Islamic Jihad organization is active in Sudan and plans to carry out acts of sabotage and assassinations of parties' executive leaders, SUNA reported. In a statement issued 11 December, the minister also disclosed that five members of the organization have been arrested.

Maghreb

Ceuta, Melilla Tension — Asserting that "tension is increasing" between Moroccans and Spaniards in Ceuta and Melilla, MAP reported that young Spanish demonstrators blockaded Moroccan traders' market stalls in Melilla 8 December in response to the Moroccans' opposition to the new aliens law. The agency later noted that socialist deputies in the Moroccan parliament called for a special meeting to consider the Spanish authorities' promulgation of the new law, which is "against Moroccan national interests."

Algeria-USSR Relations — FLN Political Bureau Member Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, who is on an official visit to Moscow, met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev 11 December, Algiers radio reported.

Afghanistan

"Counterrevolutionaries" detonated two "powerful" bombs in Kabul, one near the civil aviation building 8 December and the other in the Kabul Polytechnic Institute 9 December, Kabul radio announced. The 8 December bombing killed 9 "innocent compatriots" and injured 45, and the 9 December blast injured 21 students while heavily damaging the institute's teaching center.

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Fatah's Salah Khalaf Comments on PLO Dissidents

JN111039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Dec (INA) — [Fatah Central Committee Member] Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has stated that there is a group of dissidents which longs to return to PLO ranks while some dissidents are hopeless cases because they have been nurtured on dissidence and were renegades even when they were working within PLO ranks. They had been brought up by known Arab sides to sow division. In an interview with the weekly *'ALIF BA'* magazine today, Salah Khalaf said that some Arab regimes exploit the neediness of the Palestinians who are residing in their territory by recruiting them for their intelligence services. They then urge them to join the PLO, and no sooner does the PLO accept them in its ranks than they announce their dissidence. Salah Khalaf said that the PLO has many such cases and the Syrian and Libyan regimes have exploited this kind of dissidence on a wide scale to distort the image of Palestinian action and to harm the PLO.

Salah Khalaf stressed that Syria was the cause of the tepid relations between the PLO and the USSR, but that the PLO has succeeded in overcoming many of the obstructions that the Syrian regime has placed in front of these relations. He added: The Syrian intelligence services told the Soviet friends that the PLO and 'Arafat were behind the kidnapping of the USSR diplomats in Beirut. Salah Khalaf said: I do not say here that our Soviet friends believed this, but as friends, we mobilized our forces following the kidnapping operation and resorted to our real friends in Lebanon to seek the release of the hostages. We succeeded in doing this and our Soviet friends have been put in the picture.

Salah Khalaf said: We explained to our Soviet friends the deal the Al-Asad regime is trying to peddle. Syria wants the United States to give it a free hand in Lebanon in exchange for the destruction and the liquidation of the PLO and the establishment of a PLO that will be subservient to the Syrian regime, will be munipulated by this regime and will fight the Arab nation.

Salah Khalaf said: I was one of the staunchest supporters of a strategic alliance between Syria and the PLO. But the Syrian regime and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam insisted that a statement be issued on the establishment of an alliance against Iraq and that supports Iran. He added that he had categorically rejected this. Khalaf said that the Syrian regime wants to make the Palestinians in Lebanon the anomalous figure in the deal it has concluded with the Zionists but that the Syrian regime has failed in doing this. Khalaf added: Since our departure from Lebanon 3 years ago, the Syrian regime has been trying to prove that the Palestinians are an anomalous figure in the Middle East equation.

Salah Khalaf said: The fact which some regimes have not realized yet, is that the Palestinian cannot capitulate because his capitulation means his death. He added: The Palestinian may maneuver, lower his voice, and may sometimes show flexibility, but he never capitulates because this means the end of his cause.

Asked his opinion on the decisive step that is being proposed to the other sides to respect the Arab decision that is based on international legitimacy, Salah Khalaf said: We have set three conditions for mending the rift among Arab countries. The frist condition is the termination of the Iraq-Iran war. We have not exhausted all the means for ending this protracted war. There are still means which have not been exhausted. We must mobilize Arab public opinion in a broader manner. Even our Arab people in Syria must be put in the true picture and must be warned against the perils of this war to the entire Arab nation. The second condition is the question of Egypt. We must study Egypt's status and put Egypt where it belongs. The third point is that of an Arab summit which would be the beginning of the process of clearing the Arab air.

Salah Khalaf said that it is necessary to single out those who thrive on differences. The summit conference must either lead us to complete solidarity or to solidarity with the decision. [sentence as received]

PLO Radio Reiterates PLO Rejection of Resolution 242

JN111900 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] O brothers: We know the truth, and we are very sad that some Arabs insist on spreading the exposed illusion that the PLO may reconsider its firm, decisive position on the ill-famed Security Council Resolution 242 and recognize that resolution. Some people describe this as a positive development. We regret that this is not their viewpoint and independent demand; it is a U.S. viewpoint and demand, whose aims and goals are well known to the Palestinian people.

The United States wants to undermine our Palestinian people's inalienable, just, and legitimate rights. The PLO has explained in detail why the Palestinians have rejected Resolution 242 and why they cannot deal with it. It also explained that its position on that resolution is a national, not a political, one.

Some Arabs wrongly believe that the U.S.-Israeli terrorist war against the PLO will achieve its goals and will force the PLO to accept unjust U.S. conditions. Therefore, they believe, it is time for them to participate in the intensified pressure campaign against the PLO in order to achieve their ugly objectives represented by forcing the PLO to relinquish its firm principles. Experience has proved that this is impossible. All U.S.-Israeli terrorist wars of annihilation against the PLO have failed to achieve those objectives.

U.S. attempts to put pressure on the PLO to force it to abandon its firm principles through Arab channels, under various slogans, and by exploiting the difficult political and geographical circumstances of the Palestinian national liberation march will not serve anybody except the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy. It will not serve even the settlement plan that some Arabs want at any price. Hence, it is necessary to reiterate that the PLO's adhrence to its firm principles is not a political matter. There is no room for any political maneuver or any tactic that may lead the PLO into making concessions. It is a national position which represents the will of the entire Palestinian people.

Our militant people will remain the protector of the PLO and its continued liberation march. There is no doubt that everybody knows this fact. We continue to stress this fact because we are trying to eliminate the illusions of some people who prefer U.S. pressure on the PLO. We regret that these illusions are still in the heads of some Arabs.

Let it be known that the PLO will never accept Resolution 242 as the only resolution for dealing with the Palestine question. There is no alternative to the international conference that should be attended by the Soviet Union and the United States as well as by all parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. Such participation will allow discussion of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights that must be achieved. We tell the Arabs and all other parties who expect the PLO to offer a new position on theill-famed resolution: Your expectation may last a long time but will remain meaningless and unprofitable. It will be a waste of time. Why are you wasting your time? Such a position will serve only the U.S.- Israeli maneuver and will allow those sides to avoid a serious search for true peace.

Habash on Armed Palestinian Presence in Lebanon

JN120740 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] PFLP Secretary General George Habash yesterday addressed a message to the Palestinian people on the PFLP establishment anniversary. He called for escalating all forms of armed struggle inside and outside Paelstine and considered preserving the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon to be necessary. He also stressed promoting ties between the Palestinian revolution on the one hand and Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces on the other.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

Ministerial Committee Begins Meetings on ARABSAT

GF111315 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The six-member ministerial committee consisting of the ministers of cable, post, telephone, and communications of the Kingdom, Jordan, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya held its meeting in Riyadh today.

SPA reported that for 2 days the committee discussed a number of important subjects dealing with ARABSAT and adopted appropriate decisions on them designed to consolidate the administrative and organizational situation in the establishment according to the requirements of the upcoming stage — commercial operation of the Arab space system following the launching of two of its satellites and the stationing of them in their orbits.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Note from Nigerian President

GF111730 Manama WAKH in English 1655 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Manama, 11 Dec (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a message from Nigeria's President Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida concerning bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed by Yusuf Mustafa Soula the special envoy of the Nigerian president during his meeting with Bahrain's Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Kahlifah here today.

The Nigerian envoy arrived here last night on a visit to Bahrain as part of a regional tour.

KUWAIT

Increase in Petrodollar Surplus Reported

GF111152 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 10 Dec 85 pp 1, 13

[Text] Kuwait's accumulated surplus of petrodollars, mainly invested outside the country, stood at KD23.2 billion on June 30, 1985, according to the annual report of the Kuwait audit released yesterday.

The report said that the figure represented an increase of KD635 million over the surplus accumulated at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The surplus, mainly accrued over the past decade, is traditionally diverted into two channels: The state's general reserves and the so-called posterity fund.

The fund is designed to secure a decent living for the coming generations in the post-oil era.

The bureau reported a slight decline in the country's revenue from investment. It said the investment returns were KD1.154 billion at the end of the 1984-85 fiscal year, but represented a retreat of KD134 million compared to the investment revenues realized in the previous year.

The income from foreign investment still accounted for about 42 percent of the country's total revenue in the fiscal year 1984-85, which was put at KD 2.745 billion.

Financial analysts believe that the government has been scoring with its avowed target to ensure adequate alternative sources of income when oil is depleted.

Kuwait's proven oil reserves are estimated at 72 billion barrels, but recent oil prospecting operations have prompted Kuwaiti officials to emphasize that the oil era will last for more than 200 years.

The government's foreign investment policy has cushioned the country as oil income began shrinking with the world oil market turning into a buyer's deficit in the fiscal year was KD416 million.

Surplus petrodollars are reportedly invested in 45 countries around the wrold, particularly in the United States and Western Europe. They are invested in real estate, equity shares, government bonds and bank deposits.

The purchase of the U.S. Santa Fe Corporation in 1981 and the Gulf Oil company's downstream operations in the Benelux and Scandinavian countries were Kuwait's two largest foreign investment deals.

OMAN

Sultan Discusses USSR Relations, Other Topics

GF101441 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Interview with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Your Majesty, Oman is an oil-producing country and now is considered to be in a very good financial situation. Why are you seeking loans from abroad?

Qabus ibn Sa'id: The quick development plans needed money because the construction process in Oman is expensive by nature, especially when considering the rapid building of bridges, road construction, and other projects. Today the cost of construction has dropped slightly. Development plans currently follow priorities. In the future we may not need what we had needed previously. Now the national income is improving. Because of that we may not need foreign loans in the future.

Question: The festival atmosphere has projected a lively image of your country to the other countries of the region. It has also opened the eyes of investors in the Gulf region. Are you ready to accept investors in Oman?

Qabus: This depends on the feasibility of the investment. In Oman we do not allow industrial or economic investment unless we are convinced of its usefulness and of its guaranteed benefit. We are convinced that without the feasibility of these investments, we would stumble very much. We do not want to stumble because to do so would frustrate both the investor and the Omani sides. We also like to feel that the investment is useful to the Omani citizen and his national income. Thus we were cautious about the open-door policy. Now we will not close the doors as long as the policy is cautious and studied.

Question: Your Majesty, some think that you have performed a political and economic miracle over the past 15 years. Are you in a position relaxed enough to devote time to achieving more rapprochment with neighboring countries and other countries of the world?

Qabus: In the past we lived by ourselves for logical reasons. It is useless to have a comprehensive foreign policy without having an internal one, which was what we were avoiding. Our view is that, in order to deal with the world's foreign policies, the Omani internal security, economic, and social development fronts must be strong. Thus past years were completely devoted to internal Omani construction, from which emerges today's image. It is important that we are not against cautious and reasonable rapprochement with other countries, especially when terrorism and acts to undermine security escalate. I believe that we proceed within acceptable balances. The reasons for keeping close to ourselves in the past no longer exist. The internal Omani front is strong and well built. We have a respectable foreign policy. We have reached a good level of rapprochment with other countries.

Question: Your Majesty, the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union came as a surprise. Is this really a sudden decision to provoke surprise?

Qabus: The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union came after initial contacts with the Soviet Union nearly 2 years ago. Both sides had reached similar views during the 2 months prior to the announcement of diplomatic relations. Contacts began at the diplomatic level. I have received Soviet envoys who conveyed to me messages from late Soviet leader Andropov. The Soviets have come to understand that they are dealing with a state which has basic principles in dealing with the world. We consider the Soviet Union a superpower within the international community. However we refuse to allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs. The Soviet Union understands this. Therefore, there is no justification for not exchanging ambassadors as long as this country understands our demands.

Question: Your Majesty, what hinders the demarcation of borders with the PDRY as part of the current cordial bilateral relations?

Qabus: Relations with the PDRY are good. There is nothing to hinder the demarcation of borders. The delay is that such a mission would include other details which would take time to carry out. This is natural. Contacts with Aden in this regard continue. There is nothing unusual about that.

Question: Your Majesty, why did your foreign minister not visit Iran after his visit to Iraq?

Qabus: The invitation to the Omani foreign minister to visit Iran still exists. It is in fact open. That is what the officials in Tehran said. They said they welcome the visit at any time, but at Iranian request we decided it would be better for some sort of contacts to be made at a lower level before this visit, so that we can find common and acceptable grounds to ensure the objectives of the visit. For this reason, the visit was postponed. Nonetheless the visit may be made at any time.

The minister's visit to Baghdad was designed to explain Gulf views to our brothers in Iraq. After the Muscat summit we wanted to convey an idea about our objective to Baghdad so that it could understand our objective in detail. That is about it. The brothers in Baghdad understood the Gulf point of view.

Question: Your Majesty, is there any possible end to this war? I mean the Gulf war.

Qabus: Let me be honest with you. Nothing concrete concerning the end to this war is yet available. This war has passed through many turning points. During a recent meeting I asked the U.S. President's envoy Richard Murphy if the summit between the two superpowers in Geneva discussed the Gulf war. Murphy replied that the non-concern of the major powers over this war would contribute to putting an end to it. In his view, if certain attention is devoted to the war, many parties would be concerned about it, which would contribute to its expansion and increase its threats. This was Mr Murphy's view. According to our information, there is a ban on the exportation of arms to Iran and there are serious attempts to prevent it from getting arms from the black market. Of course, this is due to the position of the Iraqi side which expressed its readiness for peace about 2 years ago. The Iraqi position has met with worldwide appreciation. At the same time, Iran is being blamed for continuing the war, according to certain internal calculations. Perhaps, the political regime there launched its revolution as part of certain calculations, including the export of the revolution and the continuation of the war until victory. The response to peace initiatives may lead to internal complications that Iran does not want. As Gulf countries, we want an end to this war, because it exhausts Iraq and Iran altogether and exhausts the region as well. We are looking forward to peace. In the end, Iran is a neighboring country and we want good relations with it. This is in its interest and in our interest. Therefore, we, as Gulf countries, wanted to take the initiative to create favorable grounds to put an end the war.

I told some EEC foreign ministers and Japanese officials that the continuation of this war would not be useful and that real benefit could be achieved by ending it. The arms traders are benefiting from the war, but what the region would spend during peacetime would be more than what it spends during war. The EEC and Japan have interests with the warring sides. Their interests would increase when the war stops. The EEC and Japan have understood our views. Japan will send its foreign minister to Tehran early next year. This is what I have learned. We believe that the GCC countries together with the EEC countries can do something. However, there is nothing concrete now. Of course, under

the circumstances of this war, which has lasted several years, we do not expect the two warring sides to sit at the negotiating table at the present time. We hope that military operations will stop and that the flames of war will be extinguished gradually until the war vanishes completely. Then, there will be favorable circumstances to understand the well-established fact that Iran, like the rest of the Gulf countries and Iraq, is situated in this region and that its situation in the region should be a basis for good and equal relations.

Question: Your Majesty, you discussed the issue of the Gulf war with the U.S. envoy. Did you discuss the Middle East issue with him?

Qabus: Yes I did. My point of view was that the United States should be flexible concerning Arab rights. If Israel is strengthening itself by its alliance and friendship with the United States, there are many Arab sides that have friendly relations with other superpowers. What I want to say here is that the genuine Palestinians should receive more care. By this I mean those who are suffering from hardships due to the Israeli occupation. I told U.S. envoy Murphy that the atmosphere of international reconciliation might encourage an end to this problem. Murphy presented his viewpoint and left for the confrontation countries to complete his tour. Recently, I heard that the U.S. envoy had achieved what was considered an encouraging position. This was reported by the news agencies. We believe that the current phase is, for the Arab world, a phase through which we should encourage peace efforts.

Question: Your Majesty, while you are talking about peace efforts, how do you view the Arab-Israeli conflict?

Qabus: I have said that care should be provided to the Palestinian individuals who are suffering from the occupation. In my view, they have a right to receive this care. It has been noticed here that the issue of Palestine is a paper over which various Arab regimes argue, while the Palestinians suffer from occupation and remain separate from the solution to the tragedy. Concerning the PLO, I believe that there are numerous sides which are dealing with the tragedy. Each is dealing with the tragedy from an angle that is far from reducing the pain of occupation. I believe that the recent Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is an excellent formula to end this conflict, that is, if the purpose is to restore the occupied territories of 1967 and to implement the peace formula approved internationally. Such an agreement can bear fruit. What concerns me personally about the end of this conflict are the Palestinian individuals in the occupied territories, who are far from an atmosphere which would end the Arab-Israeli conflict, even if Palestinian individuals realize what things should be like.

Question: Your Majesty, what about the restoration of relations with Egypt. There are those who believe that there should be Arab unanimity on restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt?

Qabus: Boycotting Egypt was not done with unanimity. It was a proposal and not a decision. Thus, we and other Arab countries did not boycott Egypt because of a political view beneficial to us which was later proven to be a sound view. Those who believe there should be Arab unanimity concerning Egypt's return may have intended to find an excuse. The truth is, because of political balances, they do not want to anger Arab countries that do not wish to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt or who might believe in the severance of those relations. Jordan boycotted Egypt but found that it should restore its diplomatic relations with Egypt. Those relations were restored without any need for Arab unanimity.

Question: Your Majesty, do you believe that it is necessary to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt?

Qabus: Relations with Egypt have not stopped. They have intensified, even in the atmosphere of the severence of diplomatic relations. The Arab people have not boycotted Egypt, particularly here in the Gulf countries where the boycott is official in form only. There are those who boycotted Egypt diplomatically. This boycott has caused a psychological burden on the Egyptian political administration. While Egypt is doing much for the Arab world, including readying its manpower to serve the issues of peace and war, it is still being boycotted diplomatically. This raises questions by the Egyptian people before the political administration. The people of Egypt are disturbed by this boycott, even if its political administration is not concerned with restoring diplomatic relations. Egypt's cooperation with the people of the Arab world eliminated the effect of the boycott. From my point of view, relations should be restored, because the Egyptian people feel hurt by the continuation of the boycott.

Question: Your Majesty, a question is asked by many people, not by me alone. Why hasn't an heir to the throne of the Sultanate been declared?

Qabus: According to the traditions of the Omani ruling family the post of heir apparent does not exist. When there is a need and when the qualified person appears, then the post of heir apparent will be necessary. Yes, I know that there are questions about this, but they are non-Omani questions. These questions are raised, especially by those who do not know the norms to which the ruling family here has been adhering.

Question: Your Majesty, some people think that the threats to navigation through the Strait of Hormuz have drawn attention to the Omani waters. Has the use of Omani waters been discussed by the GCC countries, so that these countries could abandon the use of the Strait of Hormuz in navigation?

Qabus: We did not discuss the matter during the Muscat summit, but the leaders might have discussed it individually. I know nothing about this matter.

Question: Your Majesty, in an interview, you affirmed that Iran would not close the strait due to certain difficulties. You were right in your assessment. How do you view the future situation in this vital and strategic strait?

Qabus: It is difficult for Iran to close the strait because that would require certain military and naval capabilities. Moreoever, the countries using the strait have fleets in international Gulf waters. These countries would not permit any harm to their trade. Yes, Iran can create tension in the strait, but the situation can be dealt with. I still affirm that it is difficult for Iran to close the

Strait of Hormuz. I stick to my previous position. We are close to the strait and we know what is happening around it.

Question: Your Majesty, there has been much talk recently about terrorist operations. Some of these operations were directed against Egypt itself. What is the objective of that?

Qabus: There is no doubt that some want to create troubles and tension in Egypt due to the role played by the Egyptian president and due to the respected and appreciated role played by Egypt. To jeopardize this role they are causing disturbances in the internal Egyptian front. Some elements have been created to harm the Arab positions both internally and internationally. The Egyptian position was decisive in fighting against terrorism. Without this decisiveness we would give terrorists the chance to repeat their acts.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Qatar, Kuwait

GF110910 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Oman today on official visits to Qatar and Kuwait, during which he will hold talks with officials in both fraternal countries.

He was seen off by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Kuwaiti and Qatari ambassadors to Oman.

Returns to Muscat

GF120536 Doha QNA in Arabic 1955 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Muscat, 11 Dec (QNA) — Yusuf ibn al-'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, today returned to Muscat from Kuwait at the conclusion of visit he paid to Qatar and Kuwait.

QATAR

Deputy Amir Receives Omani Minister of State

GF111407 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir and heir apparent, received in his office at Al-Dawhah Palace at 1030 today Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Isa ibn Ahmad al-Ra'ifi, Omani ambassador in Doha; and Shaykh Hasan ibn Khalid Al Thani, from the office of the deputy amir and heir apparent.

During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in the region in general, and the fraternal relations between Qatar and Oman in various fields for the good of the two fraternal peoples.

Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah arrived in Doha today on a brief visit to Qatar as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

In a statement to QNA, he indicated that this visit is within the continued contacts and consultations among officials in the GCC countries which these countries must adopt as a method for joint Gulf action concerning political issues of interest to the region, foremost being the Iraq-Iran war and finding an end to it.

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Refutes UK Daily's Article on Unrest

LD112351 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2150 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Riyad, 11 Dec (SPA) — The British *DAILY EXPRESS* newspaper, in its issue of 10 December, corresponding to 28.3.1406 Hegira, published an article saying that there are worrying signs of unrest in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a result of falling prices and so on — all illusionary and strange allegations of the writer of the article.

An information official in the Kingdom told SPA: "It is indeed regrettable that a paper which respects its readers should publish such tendencious news which has no truth in it. The aim was to harm and distort for rancourous purposes which are no longer concealed from anybody." The source added: "We are aware of the fact that some people vainly try every now and then to mislead their readers through the fabrication of news and events, not realizing that the reader is fully aware of the aims and objectives behind these desperate attempts and tendencious campaigns. However, they will have no effect whatsoever on the march of goodness and prosperity nor on the secure and prosperous life of the Kingdom which is enjoyed by its citizens under wise leadership and permanent stability."

King Fahd, Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab Hold Meeting

GF111438 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, chaired a meeting of the Saudi and Sudanese sides this afternoon.

Representing Saudi Arabia, the talks were attended by His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Minister of Palnning Hisham Nazir; Minister of Education, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; Minister of Information, 'Ali al-Sha'ir; Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, member of Cabinet, and escort minister; and Mubarak Al-Quthami, charge d'affaires to Sudan.

Representing Sudan, were Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn Ahmad, member of the Transitional Council; Major General

Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim, member of the council; Foreign Minister, Ibrahim Taha Ayyub; Bashir Muhammad Sa'id, press adviser of the council; and 'Isa Mustafa, Sudanese ambassador to the Kingdom.

Siwar al-Dhahab Comments

GF111432 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0535 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Dec (SPA) - General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, has expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its people for Sudan and its people. He lauded the generous aid extended by the government of his majesty the king to Sudan, and affirmed that his meeting yesterday with his majesty the king went very well.

In an interview published today in the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH*, the Sudanese leader stated that he has found King Fahd to be familiar with every detail of the present situation in Sudan, which shows the extent of his majesty the king's personal interest in the Sudan and in its people.

He stated that his talks with his majesty the king are part of the consultation and discussion of various issues of common interest. He noted that the problem of southern Sudan is among the issues which await His Majesty King Fahd's constructive efforts to resolve them and that the talks are designed to bolster bilateral relations and to exchange views on the current Arab situation.

The Sudanese leader said: We will discuss fixing a date for His Majesty King Fahd's visit to Sudan. All of the Sudanese people are looking forward to this royal visit, which would be an opportunity for them to express their feelings of brotherhood, love, and gratitude to his majesty and to the fraternal Saudi people.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab referred to the situation in his country and affirmed that security prevails in Sudan.

On the general elections due to be held in Sudan in April 1986, he affirmed that elections would take place in most parts of the country, if not all of them, and that there is nothing which could prevent or hinder the holding of the elections on the set date.

Referring to the next Arab summit, the Sudanese leader stated that efforts ere now under way to achieve a minimal unity of Arab ranks and to reach an understanding among the Arab leaders to guarantee success for this important summit.

The Sudanese leader arrived in Riyadh yesterday on an official visit to the Kingdom.

King Issues Decree on War Industries Law

GF111022 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] A royal decree has been issued approving the internal law of the general institution of military industries. Following is the text:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

No. 2/5 date: 20 Rabi' al-Awwal 1406 of the Hegira [2 December 1985]

With the assistance of God, I Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, following reference to articles 19 and 20 of the Cabinet law, issued by Royal Decree No 38, dated 22 Shawwal 1377 of the Hegira, and following reference to the Cabinet decision No 45, dated 28 Safar 1406 of the Hegira [11 November], have decreed the following:

1. Approval of the internal law of the general institution of military industries according to the accompanying text.

2. The deputy prime minister and ministers, each according to his concern, are required to implement this decree. It is effective from the date of issue.

Signed: Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz

UAE

Paper Reports President's Appeal to Velayati

GF111116 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 11 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, appealed to Iran yesterday to respond to peace initiatives.

He made the appeal in a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who called on him at Al-Mushrif Palace in Abu Dhabi. According to WAM, the president called on Iran to exercise wisdom and reason and answer the lastest initiative to end the Iran-Iraq war. This fratricide must stop, Shaykh Zayid stressed.

President Zayid said the UAE was extremely unhapppy over the continuation of the war which benefited none but the enemies of Islam.

Any further continuation of this destructive war, the president told the Iranian foreign minister, would have disastrous consequences for the two countries and also the security and stability of this region and the whole world.

The president said Iran and Iraq uhould preserve their valuable human and material resources. If the war went on, the two countries would lose much more than they had already lost and this loss would never be made up, the president added.

Australian Primary Industry Minister Arrives

GF111156 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin arrived in the UAE this morning, leading a delegation on a 2-day official

visit to the country. During the visit he will hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and at departments and establishments which are concerned with agricultural affairs.

He was received at the airport by Sa'id al-Raqbani, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and a number of senior officials at the ministry.

PDRY

UAE Foreign Minister Meets With President

Delivers Presidential Message

GF111008 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received Brother Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, who delivered to him a message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues of mutual concern and reviewed developments in the region.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed the importance of cooperation between the two countries and the effort to develop relations between the two peoples in a way that will serve their interests and bolster joint understanding and strengthen their role in reinforcing the security and stability of the region's peoples.

Brother Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi expressed his happiness at meeting Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and delivering to him a message from Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. He pointed out that this visit will enable him to discuss with his Yemeni counterpart a number of issues of concern to the two fraternal countries and peoples. He praised the development of relations between the two countries and expressed confidence in the continued development of these relations for the benefit of the two fraternal peoples.

The meeting was attended by Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; and Ahmad 'Awad Haydara, PDRY ambassador to the UAE.

Brother Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi arrived in Aden today. He was welcomed at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali; a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry; and members of the Arab diplomatic corps in Aden.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi said that this visit is within the framework of consultating and exchanging views on issues of the region, and the Arab situation in general. He said that during this visit he will discuss bilateral, economic, and political relations, the Arab situation, and that which concerns the uniting of the Arabs' stance.

He said that the PDRY and the UAE are exerting efforts to unite the Arab rank and to clear the Arab air. He said: During our meetings we will evaluate these efforts and put them at the service of the supreme Arab interest.

He affirmed that the UAE and the PDRY are linked by fraternal relations, which are excellent and developed. He expressed his desire to bolster and develop these relations in various fields.

Talks Begin 10 Dec

GF111012 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The first session of talks between the PDRY delegation, chaired by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the UAE delegation, chaired by Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, began at the Foreign Ministry last night.

At the beginning of the talks the brother foreign minister welcomed Brother Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to the PDRY. He lauded the development of relations between the PDRY and the UAE.

Brother Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi expressed gratitude for the warm welcome which he and the delegation accompanying him have been accorded. He asserted that the fraternal relations between the two countries will be developed further.

The talks dealt with cooperation between the two cuntries and the means of developing it. They also exchanged views on the current international situation, developments in the region, and the Palestinian issue.

Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali hosted a dinner in honor of his guest, Brother Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi. The dinner was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, minister of energy and minerals; Brother Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning; and a number of Arab and foreign diplomats in the PDRY.

Vice Chairman, DFLP Member Discuss Development

GF111444 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received Brother 'Azzam al-Nabulsi, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. During the meeting, they discussed and reviewed the situation in the Arab region, especially developments in the Palestinian arena and YSP-DFLP efforts concerning the just cause of our Arab people to bolster the unity of the Arab national liberation struggle undertaken by various Arab regimes and national and progressive forces.

Brother 'Ali 'Antar renewed the PDRY's constant and principled stand which expresses support for the Arab Palestinian people. He emphasized the importance of joint work to maintain Palestinian national unity and to enhance the unity of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. He added that this enhancement is an important condition to consolidate the revolutionary gains achieved by the Arab Palestinian people to bolster their national struggle for their legitimate and constant right to return to exercise self-determination, and to establish their independent state.

The meeting was attended by Abu Firas, DFLP representative in Aden.

Industry Minister Leaves for Visit to Baghdad

GF111140 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Aziz, member of the Central Committee and minister of industry, left Aden for Baghdad today leading a joint commmittee representing the Industry Ministry and the Arab Industrial Development Organization. Following this he will visit a number of Arab countries.

During his tour he will hold various contacts with industry ministers of the countries he will visit to prepare for their contribution to the industrial solidarity conference which is to be held in the PDRY in the middle of February.

YAR

President Receives PDRY Prime Minister

GF110922 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, last night received Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is head of the PDRY side to the ministerial joint committee. The PDRY prime minister conveyed to the president the greetings of his Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland. He expressed pleasure at the convening of the third session of the PDRY-YAR ministerial joint committee in Sanaa, expressing his great pleasure at this meeting which expresses the continued brotherly efforts exerted by the leaderships of the two parts of the homeland in order to drive ahead the national unity process.

The president expressed confidence that the results of this session of the PDRY-YAR ministerial joint committee will contribute to the consolidation of unification steps, and to the concentration of efforts exerted by the two sides to embody the goals and principles of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions for the success of which our Yemeni people in the northern and southern parts of the homeland have offered the dearest sacrifices, and for the realization of their noblest patriotic aspirations to unite the country's people and land. The president asked Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to convey his greetings to the PDRY chairman and to our people in the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister, member of the Standing Committee, and head of the YAR side to the ministerial joint committee.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Egypt Ties

NC111601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 11 Dec (MENA) — Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has praised his country's relations with Egypt, affirming that they have never been affected by the Baghdad summit resolutions. In an exclusive interview with Egypt's weekly *AL-MUSAWWAR*, scheduled to appear in the 13 November issue, Al-Iryani said that with the exception of diplomatic representation these relations have never been affected. The issue of diplomatic representation was the result of an Arab decision, he said, and the YAR could not afford to be the odd man out. Al-Iryani added that the Baghdad summit did not impose an embargo on cooperation between Egypt and other Arab countries. However, some countries did opt for a complete rupture in relations. Commenting on the Palestinian problem, the deputy prime minister called for another Arab summit to reconsider the 1982 Fes resolutions and to discuss the new developments which had surfaced since then. Discussing inter-Palestinian differences, Al-Iryani said that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is still in full command. 'Arafat has his opponents, but then who does not? The deputy prime minister also affirmed that unity between the two parts of Yemen is the ultimate goal for the entire Yemeni people under any circumstance and independent of economic factors. He denied that the process of unity is proceeding slowly. Every day, Al-Iryani said, more is being done to coordinate this process and to move it ahead.

UK Trade Official Concludes Visit, Departs

GF111400 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Paul Channon, British secretary of state for trade and industry, left Sanaa today after concluding a 3-day visit to our country during which he conferred with a number of officials and discussed with them the means to bolster economic relations between our country and the United Kingdom. In a statement to SABA', the British official described his visit to our country as being successful and fruitful. He stated that the spheres of cooperation between the two countries will flourish in the future, particularly in the fields of oil trade and industry. He praised the (?wise) policy of our country designed to attain self-sufficiency in agricultural products and to pay attention to industrial fields and other development fields. Upon departure he was seen off by Brother Fu'ad Qa'id Muhammad, development and trade minister [title as heard] and John Walker, the U.K. ambassador in Sanaa.

Tariq 'Aziz, PRC's Wu Zueqian Hold Talks
JN111641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Iraqi-PRC talks began at the Foreign Ministry today. The Iraqi side was led by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the PRC side by Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, state councillor, and foreign minister.

Talks reviewed the cordial relations between the two friendly countries. The two sides affirmed their concern about promoting them in all fields.

The talks dealt with the continuation of the war being waged by the Iranian regime against Iraq, as well as the serious threat it poses to the security and stability in the region and the world. The two sides stressed the need to find a peaceful, just, comprehensive, and speedy solution to the dispute in accordance with international law. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Middle East. The two sides asserted their full support for the PLO and the Palestinian people's just struggle to restore their legitimate rights. They also discussed international issues of common concern.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by the Foreign Minsitry under secretary, the head of the first international department, the ambassador in Beijing, and a number of senior Foreign Minsitry officials. They were attended on the PRC side by the assistant foreign minister, the director of the Middle East department, a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials, and the ambassador in Baghdad.

Saddam Receives Wu Xueqian
JN111828 Bagdhad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, state councillor, and foreign minister, this evening. The Chinese foreign minister conveyed to the president a message from the Chinese leadership praising the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the PRC and expressing its interest in promoting these relations.

The president affirmed that the Iraqi leadership shares this feeling with the Chinese leadership. He said Iraq is eager to promote and bolster its relations with the PRC out of principled reasons stemming from Iraq's faith in independence and unity of the aspirations and goals of the Third World peoples to whom Iraq and the PRC belong.

Talks dealt with issues related to Iran's insistence on continuing the war and rejecting a just and comprehensive peace, a matter which threatens peace and security in the region and the world and conflicts with the Third World peoples' interests in peace and social progress. Talks also dealt with the situation in the region and the Palestine question.

The two sides expressed their full support for the PLO in its just struggle to regain all the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Beijing attended the meeting. The Chinese assistant foreign minister and the PRC ambassador in Baghdad also attended.

Economic Committee With Italy Begins Meetings
JN111355 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The third session of the Iraqi-Italian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation began at the Trade Ministry this morning. The Iraqi side was led by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister. The Italian side was led by Nicola Capria, minister of foreign trade. During its 3-day meetings, the committee will discuss the progress of the implementation of the joint minutes of the previous session which was held in Rome in mid-February 1984, as well cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, technical, and agricultural fields, in addition to the contribution of Italian companies and establishments to development projects in Iraq.

Three subcommittees were formed: the first for trade and economic cooperation, the second for financial cooperation, and the third for scientific and technical cooperation.

At the beginning of the meetings, the Iraqi minister delivered a speech affirming the strength of the Iraqi economy and the credibility it enjoys. He also affirmed Iraq's ability to promote its economic and trade relations with many world states despite the war imposed by the despotic regime in Iran on Iraq and its people.

The Italian minister delivered a speech praising Iraq's progress in development and construction. He also praised Iraq's peaceful policy in solving the dispute with Iran.

The Iraqi side includes the Oil Ministry under secretary, who is the deputy chairman of the Iraqi side to the committee, and representatives from various ministries. The Italian side includes representatives from ministries and establishments as well as the Italian ambassador in Baghdad.

Saddam Receives Delegation Head
JN111447 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1400 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Nicola Capria, Italian foreign trade minister and

head of the Italian side to the Iraqi-Italian committee for economic and technical cooperation. Capria conveyed to the president the greetings of Italian President Francesco Cossiga and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. Talks touched on bilateral relations and the Palestine question, in addition to the Iraq-Iran war.

RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, the president's secretary, and the Italian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Aircraft Carry Out 171 Raids on Targets 12 Dec

JN121452 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1444 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Dec (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft carried out 171 raids on enemy troop concentrations in the central and southern sectors today. INA learned from a military source that Iranian forces sustained heavy losses in life and equipment. This makes the total number of raids by Iraqi fighters on Iranian troop concentrations since last Thursday 1,075.

Maritime Target Hit, Khark Raided 12 Dec

JN121421 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1410 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Dec (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft raided a very large maritime target near the Iranian coast this morning. A military spokesman said that Iraqi fighters carried out a successful raid on a very large maritime target near the Iranian caost at 1005 [0705 GMT] today. The spokesman added that Iraqi fighters also made a new raid on Khark Island facilities at 1314 today, scoring accurate hits and setting their targets on fire. The Iraqi fighters returned safely to base after accomplishing their mission.

Aircraft Attack Khark Island Late 11 Dec

JN111630 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1624 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Dec (INA) — Iraqi aircraft launched a new raid on Khark Island installations, accurately hitting their targets and setting them on fire before returning safely to base. An Iraqi military spokesman said a short while ago that the raid on Khark Island was carried out at 1830 [1530 GMT] today.

Communique Issued on 10-11 Dec War Actions

JN111725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,049 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The longer the war drags on and the more the criminal Tehran rulersinsist on continuing it, the more Iraq's brave men compete to destroy the aggressors' haughtiness and arrogance. Our power today is greater than before and our strikes are merciless. The grudge-bearers will see what black destiny awaits them, God willing.

The following is a roundup our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. So that the wicked do not imagine that they can defeat Iraq and harm its people, our Air Force, Iraq's strong arm, is daily confirming the Iraqi power rising to the peak of glory. Our valiant eagles of the air today carried out 113 combat missions against enemy concentrations, vehicles, and military equipment in the III and VI Army Corps sectors, inflicting massive losses. Our aircraft returned safely to base, protected by God.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy positions, vehicles, and troop concentrations, inflicting the following losses:

a. One infantry position and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

b. One enemy vehicle was burned in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Another vehicle was hit in the I Army Corps northern sector.

c. One vehicle was destroyed and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah.

3. Formations of our forward units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah, the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, and the VII Army Corps sector delivered effective artillery strikes against enemy gun emplacements, troop concentrations, and engineering works, inflicting losses in men and equipment.

4. New groups of Iranian civilians defected to our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 December 1985

Husayn, Al-Asad To Meet 15 Dec in Damascus

JN120858 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 12 Dec 85 pp 1, 29

[Excerpt] Amman — *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* has learned that the Jordanian-Syrian summit will be held in Damascus next Sunday and that the talks held during the last 2 days in Amman led to important results that will go a long way toward solving the entire Arab situation, in addition to bolstering bilateral relations and continuing to consolidate cooperation in the economic and trade fields and joint projects.

Informed sources have said that His Majesty King Husayn accepted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's invitation to visit Damascus, an invitation conveyed to his majesty by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

A joint communique on the second round of Jordanian-Syrian talks between the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Syrian side led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm was issued yesterday afternoon following several sessions of important and intensified talks, the last of which was the closed meeting between Al-Rifa'i and Al-Kasm at the Prime Ministry yesterday morning which was followed by a meeting between the two delegations.

Well-informed sources said that new ideas and opinions relating to the Iraq-Iran war were reviewed during the meetings. These sources added that the Jordanian side expressed satisfaction with Syria's positive stand toward the endeavors aimed at ending the war and earnestly heading toward restoring normal relations with Iraq. The two sides held three lengthy meetings during which they discussed ways to promote cooperation between the two fraternal countries, increase trade exchange, and activate joint projects.

Local Councils in 'Palestine' Continue Strike

JN121400 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Occupied Palestine —The heads of Arab municipal and village councils in occupied Palestine continued their strike for the 3d day running today in protest against the bad financial circumstances of the councils. The head of the councils' committee announced that the strike will continue until the Israeli occupation authorities pay all arrears in order to pay the Arab councils' debts, as well as the agreed funds to finance the planning of development projects in cities and villages.

UK Official Arrives, Reports Syrian Assurances

NC112002 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Timothy Renton, British parliamentary under secretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, began a visit to Lebanon today. He is scheduled to meet with President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami tomorrow.

Before departing from Damascus, Renton declared that he had received assurances from Syria that it would help bring about the release of British journalist Alec Collett.

Karami Comments on Security, Cabinet Meeting

NC111427 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil on 11 December — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] His excellency the president and I have reviewed recent events, particularly in West Beirut, as well as the subsequent security agreement. The implementation of this agreement was successfully initiated this morning. This is because everyone is responding to the solution as a means of paving the way for the legitimate forces to play their role in ensuring the security of the citizen and safeguarding the interests of society.

We will continue to see that steps are taken to bring about the final elimination of security laxity, which is now rejected by all of us and particularly by the forces which are supposed, to a certain extent, to be responsible for what has taken place. This coordination between them and us is the key factor that will enable the authorities to play their role and perform their task.

We have had an exchange of views in the presence of Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, regarding everything that is necessary to bring about a relaxation of the situation in Lebanon. In my opinion, the way to this lies in a political solution, which was discussed as a result of the now-frozen tripartite draft agreement. We hope that such an agreement can be reached in one way or another by the resumption of discussions with all parties concerned in Lebanon. I refer particularly to the legitimate authorities and fraternal Syria, which has expressed and continues on every occasion to express its interest in reaching a solution that would end this painful situation through which we are passing in Lebanon. We have reached a point where the situation cannot be allowed to continue; it must be settled by a solution acceptable to all sides.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, do you believe that in light of the ongoing security events, the time is right for the political dossier to be reopened?

[Karami] As I said, I believe that it is on the basis of the political dossier that Lebanon will be freed from its ordeal. Therefore, I believe that any time is right for the reopening of this dossier, for the sake of finally closing it.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister. There have been pressing demands for the Cabinet to be convened to decide on issues that concern all the citizens. Has this issue been discussed?

[Karami] As you know, and in my capacity as prime minister, I believe that it is necessary to convene the Cabinet. It is our basic responsibility. The government should be involved with solving the peoples' problems and rendering services to them. Particularly at this critical stage, we should assume our responsibility toward the innocent citizens, ensure their services, and defend their interests. That is why I have been and still am endeavoring to convene the Cabinet. There is a clause in the agreement that provides for convening the ministerial council. I consider this as a step toward holding a Cabinet meeting.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Karami] If it is not held this week, it will be held at the beginning of next week, God willing.

[Question] Speaker al-Husayni, [words indistinct]?

[Karami] This discussion has become hackneyed like your question. We reject this situation which is due to well-known circumstances. It has not resulted due to negligence, but is the product of painful circumstances.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, do you expect the Cabinet to convene before the end of this year?

[Karami] God willing.

Islamic Grouping Statement on Security Plan

NC111540 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Statement issued by the Islamic Grouping after its 11 December meeting in Beirut chaired by Mufti Hasan Khalid — read by announcer]

[Text] The Islamic Grouping, in a reaffirmation of its earlier positions, which reject any form of security enforced autonomously or by parties, expresses its hope that the security plan announced yesterday will succeed. The grouping thus places its trust in the wisdom of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who will personally bear full responsibility for the plan and its implementation. On the basis of its eagerness to safeguard the public's security and safety and that of the capital in particular, the grouping will remain armed with caution. Its caution is prompted not only by the fact that a partisan military police force not mentioned in the Damascus agreement has been given legitimacy and a role in the security plan. It is also the result of the repeated, regrettable and bitter experience of the capital and other areas. This, in turn, was a by-product of assigning party militias responsibility for, or a role in, the security of these areas, thus hindering the legitimate forces there, which are keen to perform all their duties.

Defense Minister Interviewed on Parity With Israel
PM121351 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
11-17 Dec 85 p 11

[Interview with Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas by Khalil al-Taqi at the Defense Ministry in Damascus; date not give]

[Text] Question: Following recent reports about the boosting of Israel's nuclear military power, is Syria contemplating obtaining nuclear weapons?

Answer: We will not be the ones to initiate the introduction of nuclear weapons in our area.

Question: But there are reports about Israel actually possessing this serious weapon.

Answer: In fact, the Zionist racist enemy's steps in this regard do not bode well and threaten the area.

Question: So what is your attitude?

Answer: We in Arab Syria will not stand idly by vis-a-vis this threat.

Question: Does this mean that you will obtain a nuclear bomb?

Answer: We are capable of acquiring a nuclear option in order to achieve strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

Question: What is, in a future battle with Israel, the most important factor that your war will require?

Answer: The October liberation war has proved that the human element is the most important factor. We believe that victory primarily depends on preparing the fighters physically, mentally, and morally. Although modern weapons have a significant role to play, man remains the primary and most important factor.

Question: Have the Syrian forces come to serve only Syrian objectives?

Question: In fact, our Armed Forces have devoted their capabilities and strength to serving the Arab masses everywhere in the great Arab homeland. Acting on this principle they fought honorable battles in defense of the Arab nation's causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian problem which they have made the objective of their struggle and their principal target.

Question: Where does the Golan lie on the list of Syrian concerns? Answer: When President Hafiz al-Asad says "Palestine first, Golan second," he is expressing the will of our Arab masses and stating the true dimensions of our struggle march. This is symbolized by the mobilization of all the Arab capabilities in order to destroy all the mainstays of invasion, aggression, and expansion. These are the concerns of the Syrian leadership and people.

Question: There is a certain amount of Arab controversy regarding the Syrian forces' capabilities. What is your opinion?

Answer: Every Arab is proud of the pan-Arab role our forces have played and are still playing, particularly since the early seventies when they fought the October war, as an expression of this great role and of our will.

Question: What is this will more precisely?

Answer: This will is to liberate what the enemies have usurped through invasion and aggression. This lies in the established fact that what has been taken by force can be restored only by force.

Question: How far did you go in achieving strategic parity with the Israeli enemy?

Answer: In fact, since the October war and up to this day we have taken wide, deep, and comprehensive steps in strengthening our forces and building up our fighters. This is mainly thanks to the care shown by President Hafiz al-Asad's wise and courageous leadership. Our Armed Forces have been boosted and are being continuously provided with all means of strength in order to keep pace with the contemporary age. Here the importance of developing knowledge and consolidating principles, as well as developing the methods of fighting and training and boosting combat capability, are taken into consideration. [as published]

Question: Can you now enter into war with Israel?

Answer: With the level we have reached we can repel the enemy's aggression. We can only march forward.

Question: Do you believe that the sophisticated weapons that have been introduced to your army's war machine are beyond the soldier's capability and his ability to handle them?

Answer: In all the battles that our valiant Arab army has fought since the renowned October war and right through to the battles in Lebanon, our fighters have shown extraordinary ability, beyond all expectations, to master their weapons. They will prove this again in all the future battles with the enemies of Arab nation.

It is natural for the command to continuously provide our fighter with more arms and hardware as well as sophisticated equipment. This is in addition to creating the environment that would enable him to fully assimilate his weapons and everything new.

Question: There has been much talk about Israel's strike force and its skill in destroying the PLO headquarters in Tunis. What is your technical assessment of this?

Answer: Such an operation does not need to be glorified. It is militarily possible if there is cooperation among several parties. In this regard we must know the destination of the raiding planes and the areas they are overflying. It is also important to know the distance to be covered and the need for refuelling.

Question: Do you believe that Washington played a role in it?

Answer: In light of the answers to the above questions, we would say that strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel is an actual and studied cooperation. In the final

analysis it is against our Arab nation and its safety and security. This aggression was within the framework of strategic cooperation between the United States and its client Israel.

Question: Are you not afraid that the Syrian Army will become bogged down in the Lebanese conflict?

Answer: The entry of some of our forces into Lebanon was at the request of the legitimate authorities and the Arab masses. An end has been put to the civil war which imperialism and Zionism started with the aim of implementing their plans against our existence, land, and civilization. Our response to the brothers' appeal in Arab Lebanon has prevented the fragmentation of the country and turning it into mini-states.

Further Reportage on UK's Renton Visit

Meets With Al-Asad

JN111256 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Timothy Renton, British minister at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the delegation accompanying him, at 1345 today. Attending the meeting were 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and William Tomkys, British ambassador in Damascus. The talks dealt with the international situation, the developments in the region, and bilateral relations.

Meets With Vice President

JN101133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Timothy Renton, British minister at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, at 1030 today. Attending the meeting were 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and the British ambassador in Damascus. The talks dealt with the situation and developments in the region and other international issues.

Meets With Al-Na'ib

JN101802 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — A round of talks between 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Timothy Renton, British minister at the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Office, was held at the Foreign Ministry at noon today. During this session, talks dealt with the current political situation in the region in general and the situation in the Lebanese arena in particular. Bilateral relations and ways to promote them in all fields were reviewed.

Talks Conclude

JN111528 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1350 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Dec (SANA) — The final session of talks between 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Timothy Renton, British under secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was held at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Sulayman Haddad, chief of the Western Europe desk at the Foreign Ministry; Munib al-Rifa'i, chief of the Legal Department; and 'Adnan Jam'an Agha, chief of the Culture Department at the Foreign Ministry. The talks were attended on the British side by the delegation accompanying Renton and the British ambassador in Damascus.

During this session the sides completed discussion of the topics which were reviewed in the previous session. These topics are related to the situation in the region and the Lebanese arena, bilateral relations, and matters of mutual interest.

Renton Departs

JN111521 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1510 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Dec (SANA) — Timothy Renton, British undersecretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, left Damascus this afternoon after a 3-day visit to Syria. He was seen off by 'Isman al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; senior Foreign Ministry officials; and the British ambassador in Damascus.

Khaddam: Syria To Help Free Kidnapped UK Reporter

NC111827 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Damascus, Dec 11 (AFP) — Syria has promised to do its best to obtain the release of British journalist Alec Collett, who was kidnapped in Beirut last March, British Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Timothy Renton said today.

Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had assured Mr. Renton that Damascus would work for the release of Mr. Kollett, who was employed by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency which helps Palestinian refugees. Responsibility for the kidnapping was claimed by the Socialist Moslems' Revolutionary Organisation.

Further Coverage on PDRY Official's Visit

Meets With Al-Asad

JN111252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib, YSP Political Bureau member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, at 1115 today. Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus

attended the meeting. Talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues of common interest.

Conveys PDRY Chairman's Message

GF120736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brother Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, has conveyed a verbal message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The message deals with the close relations between the two fraternal parties and countries and current political developments in the region. This took place during Brother Abu Bakr Ba Dhib's meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus last night.

The meeting was attended by brother 'Abdu 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman, member of the YSP Central Committee, and the PDRY ambassador to Syria.

Party and government talks between the PDRY delegation, chaired by Brother Abu Bakr 'Abd Ba Dhib, and the Syrian delegation, chaired by brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, concluded yesterday in Damascus. The talks were characterized by agreement of viewpoints between the two sides on the issues which were discussed.

A new cooperation program has been signed between the YSP and the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Party Talks Conclude

JN111504 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1340 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Dec (SANA) — Party talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, ASBP assistant secretary general, and the YSP delegation led by Comrade Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib, YSP Political Bureau member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, concluded this morning. During today's round of talks, the two sides continued discussion of topics raised during the first round of talks held between the two party delegations. These talks showed that the two sides' viewpoints regarding the issues discussed were identical.

A new cooperation program for 1985-86 was signed. It was signed by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, ASBP assistant secretary general, and Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib, YSP Political Bureau member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

The two sides exchanged friendly speeches expressing the fraternal relations between the two fraternal parties and countries. Comrade Ba Dhib thanked the ASBP leadership for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation during the visit. He praised Syria's achievements under the ASBP and its secretary general, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

A joint communique on the results of the PDRY delegation's visit to Syria will be issued.

The coming phase will witness a qualitative development in all fields to bolster the struggle of the Arab people in the two fraternal countries against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and for the sake of progress, socialism, and peace.

Al-Kasm Returns to Damascus From Jordan

JN111656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Amman — Before departing Amman this evening, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm said: President Hafiz al-Asad has asked me to convey an invitation to King Husayn. We are awaiting King Husayn's visit to his second country, Syria. Dr al-Kasm pointed out the date of the visit will be agreed upon by the president and King Husayn.

Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his delegation returned to Damascus this evening following a 2-day visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Commentary Links Al-Kasm's Visit, Arab Unity

JN111439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm left for Amman yesterday at the invitation of Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. In Amman Al-Kasm held talks with senior Jordanian officials on the situation in the area as well as on bilateral relations.

Dr al-Kasm's visit comes within the framework of Saudi- Tunisian mediation to improve the atmosphere between Syria and Jordan. The visit is a new step on the path of searching for available means to improve relations between the two countries and achieve cooperation in the service of Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy and its strategic ally, U.S. imperialism.

Syria has never retreated from improving relations with fraternal Arab countries within the framework of the pan-Arab commitment to the Arab nation's central cause and to the Arab summit resolutions, particularly the resolutions rejecting the Camp David accords, direct talks with the Israeli enemy, and separate or partial settlements, adhering to the liberation of the Arab territory occupied by Israel, and guaranteeing the Arba Palestinian people's exercise of their national and inalienable rights. On the basis of pan-Arab commitment to the Arab nation's central cause, to the Arab summit resolutions, and to Arab unity, Arab solidarity, and common Arab action, Syria has always extended its hands to all Arabs who want to liberate the territory, regain usurped rights, and confront Zionist expansion inside the Arab homeland. Honest Arab hands will remain extended to all those

who direct their potential and objectives to the decisive conflict with the Zionist enemy, and not to any fabricated, secondary, or marginal conflict.

Syria's belief in the inevitability of Arab unity and its conviction that the U.S.-supported Zionist threat will not spare any Arab state, regardless of its proximity to Palestine and regardless of its political system, encourages Syria to continue the call for Arab unity, which is the ideal objective, as well as for Arab solidarity and common Arab action, which are considered effective weapons of self-defense and in the confrontation with the Zionist and imperialist plotting against Arab territory, rights, resources, and dignity.

To the extent that the Arabs are strong, peace opportunities will be greater; and the closer the Arabs are to strategic balance with Israel, the better are real chances to find a settlement that guarantees the return of usurped rights and occupied territory. Moreover, when the imperialist-Zionist enemies resort to force and the imposition of the fait accompli becomes impossible or a reckless adventure, its respect for the UN Charter principles and resolutions will be all the greater.

President Hafiz al-Asad said that the strength of the Arabs lies in their unity. This saying can be applied now and in the future. Arab unity cannot be based on capitulation to the enemy, submission to his unjust conditions, relinquishment of the pan-Arab cause, acceptance of imperialist-Israeli terms, or partial and separate solutions. Arab unity can be based only on defending the Arab land and rights, averting the dangers surrounding the Arab homeland, and on achieving the Arab masses' national rights.

Syria has always been an advocate of unity. It will always remain so. In its action to achieve Arab unity — the only option for all the Arabs — Syria will never retreat from cooperating with Arab brothers within the limits they seek and which they can reach. Syria will continue to seek mutual solidarity, joint action, coordination, and integration within the framework of unity against imperialism and Zionism and their plans which are hostile to the Arab nation and its pan-Arab cause.

AL-BA'TH on Ending 'Abnormal' Lebanese Situation

JN120909 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In its comment today under the headline "The Security March and Ending the Abnormal Lebanese Situation," *AL BA'TH* says: Facts have again been vindicated in Lebanon. The inevitability of a solution that is derived from the Lebanese people's desire and their determination to establish national coexistence on the basis of ending favoritism, establishing equality and equal opportunity, and finding a solution that protects the people and the homeland has now become apparent. It may be said that establishing a security formula in Lebanon is now a most urgent task after 11 years of bloody fighting. People are no longer concerned with slogans and statements. They are in dire need of being able to live safely.

AL-BA'TH asked: Why these security flareups in Lebanon? Who gains from this fire, which has consumed everything in the fraternal country? *AL-BA'TH* adds: Our Lebanese brothers have paid a great price for the experiment of fighting. They lost a great part of their human and economic resources. After 11 years of internecine strife it is time that this bloody struggle and blind killing stopped. Only the enemies of Lebanon and the Arabs stand to gain from this fighting. There is no justification for brandishing sectarian weapons under meaningless slogans now that all are unanimous in saying all considerations must be put aside in order to impose security for all.

AL-BA'TH noted that we in Syria have stood and will continue to stand by our Lebanese brothers to realize security and national reconciliation. Syria confronted the bloody, destructive strife in Lebanon during the past years with honesty, perseverence, neutrality, and fair dealing with all sides with the aim of finding a common denominator for everyone so that this homeland may be built before death and destruction consume everything and before the country is turned into a pile of ashes.

AL-BA'TH concludes by saying: We in Syria will continue to exert our utmost to end the abnormal situation in fraternal Lebanon. President Hafiz al-Asad stressed this fact at the recent meeting of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front. This means Syria is serious in its efforts to end this abnormal Lebanese situation. Syria is serious in its intentions to extend all means of support to establish a stable security formula in Lebanon. This very clear Syrian message should be understood by all.

Optimism Reported After 2d Day of Tabah Talks
TA111604 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] There is a spirit of optimism in Herzliyya. This is the 2d day that the delegations from Israel and Egypt to the Tabah talks have met there. The Egyptian delegation did not present a new position regarding a solution to the dispute over Tabah, but there was considerable progress on the military issues, as well as in the clarification of the positions of the two sides on the arbitration document. This evening the Israeli and Egyptian delegation heads are to meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Here is Eldad Beck's report:

The greatest achievement of the 2d day of the Herzliyya talks was the decision on the date for the beginning of a series of conclusions [sikumim] connected with the military sphere. The conclusions were decided on previous talks; and at this morning's meeting between the working team which is dealing with mutual relations between Israel and Egypt; a group headed by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir; and the Egyptian delegation leader, Dr Badawi, 1 January was decided on as the starting date for the implementation of several of the arrangements. Among other things, understandings were also reached on all the aspects connected with the Ra's al-Burqa' tragedy, including compensation for the families and the arrangements to be made in the field. Foreign Ministry sources described the deliberations on the nature of the topics in the arbitration document as secret and very much to the point.

Both the Egyptian and the Israeli delegations are talking of the progress that was achieved today. The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, has warned, however, that the Egyptians have not presented a new position in the meetings regarding the solution to the Tabah dispute.

[Begin Tamir recording] The Egyptians have never talked with us about what the Inner Cabinet will or will not do, and the Egyptians also have to go to their political echelon for decisions in principle. Now, what is a decision in principle? After a decision in principle, you have to sit down and negotiate before you can implement it. I would like to tell you, in all seriousness, that here, at the discussions table, I have not been made aware of any change in approach on the part of the people who are representing Egypt. [end recording]

This evening the delegation leaders will first meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Badawi will give him a letter from President Mubarak expressing willingness to continue to further the peace process. After that there will be a meeting with Shamir; and tonight, after a reception at the residence of Attache Basyuni, the deliberations are expected to continue.

Delegations Said Close to 'Comprehensive Solution'
TA111856 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] There is some progress toward a solution of the disputed problems between Israel and Egypt. This was reported this evening by members of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations to Prime Minister Peres. At the meeting, the members of the Egyptian delegation also reported on progress in the investigation into the Ra's al-Burqa' murder. Both delegations are also scheduled to meet with Vice Prime Minister Shamir this evening, and our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has a report for us from the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry:

The Egyptian delegation, together with the Israeli participants in the meetings with them, are now meeting with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and in a very short time we will also know whether the Foreign Ministry will tell us of any progress that has occurred in resolving the problems that are still being disputed between Israel and Egypt. In any event, people in the Prime Minister's Office where the delegations met with Mr Peres this evening have told us that both delegations reported to the prime minister on progress that was made on all the disputed issues, including Tabah, regarding which there was a discussion of the arbitration issue, as well as conciliation and compromise, and various arrangements that will lead to a solution of the problem. Both delegations, so we have been told by the Prime Minister's Office, have expressed their views that a comprehensive solution to all the disputed issues can be speedily achieved. The Egyptian delegation also reported to the prime minister on progress in the investigation into the Ra's al-Burqa' murder. Mr Peres emphasized to those visiting him the importance he attributes to an improvement in relations between the two countries. The prime minister welcomed the progress that has occurred and said that, in view of the fact that both countries are so close to a settlement now, this opportunity should be taken advantage of to begin a new era in Israeli-Egyptian relations. Mr Peres also reviewed the situation in the area, and dwelt on the chances of furthering the peace process in the area. The prime minister expressed admiration for the Egyptians' firm decision to act against the hijackers of the Egyptian plane in Malta. The meeting in the Prime Minister's Office lasted for 45 minutes and was attended by Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, who has recently been appointed Egyptian ambassador to the United Nations, and Mr Peres congratulated him on this.

Israeli delegation sources told us this evening that the proposals formulated by the two delegations are ripe for submission to the Inner Cabinet. Let us emphasize that the Egyptians have not changed their basic position for a long time now, and they are adhering to their position that the Tabah problem must be solved through arbitration; the compromise they are prepared to accept is that the arbitration between the two countries will be broad and will encompass the questions that Israel wants to have examined.

Tomorrow there will be the concluding meeting between the two delegations with the attendance of the U.S. observers. However, before we end the report from here, from the Foreign Ministry, about what is happening on the Egyptian matter, we will report on an interesting development that occurred here a few minutes ago. The legal adviser to the U.S. Department, Abe Sofaer, arrived here at the Foreign Ministry after having arrived in Israel this evening. He came accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering and they are now meeting with the Israeli team that is to accompany the questioning of those involved in the affair of the espionage in the United States. As is known, the team is headed by the Foreign Ministry deputy

director general, Hanan Bar-On, and together with him is Attorney Ram Kaspi and another governmental figure. In the meantime, we are waiting here at the Foreign Ministry for the end of the meeting between Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the two delegations.

Tabah Talks End; 'Greater Understanding' Noted

TA121235 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1225 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] The head of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, Avraham Tamir, stated at the end of the talks in Herzliyya that the Israeli delegation possesses all the facts which should be presented to the Inner Cabinet so that it may make a decision on the Tabah question. He pointed out that, among other things, the delegations discussed the arrangements to be effected in Tabah after a decision has been made on the issue.

The director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, told our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck that there is at present greater understanding between Israel and Egypt and that the Cabinet will be called upon to make up its mind whether to continue the talks or to make a decision now.

Despite their promises, the Egyptian representatives refused to say a word at the end of the talks in Herzliyya.

Shamir Accuses Egypt of Violating Agreements

TA121210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1145 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says it is an exaggeration to speak of an agreement between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations. During a visit to the Tefen District in the Galilee, Yitzhaq Shamir told correspondents there is a series of issues in which, according to him, Egypt is violating the Camp David agreements. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports:

[Begin recording] [Dar] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said it is too early to speak about progress in the ongoing talks between Israel and Egypt in Herzliyya, both on controversial issues and the Tabah issue, but especially on Tabah:

[Shamir] Today the delegations will end their talks without any conclusions, without any agreements, because they have no mandate to reach an agreement. The delegations will report to their governments on the talks; to Israel this means the Inner Cabinet. The governments will decide how to proceed; therefore, it is an exaggeration to speak of progress, or the lack of progress, in controversies. Each side has clarified its positions and will convey the positions of the other side to its government.

[Dar] Yitzhaq Shamir listed various issues in which Egypt is violating the Camp David agreements: the rapprochement between Egypt and the PLO, the anti-Israeli propaganda in the Egyptian media, and the implementation of autonomy in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

[Shamir] Had they not stopped the negotiations, we would have been 5 years into the autonomy today, and we would have been forced to conduct negotiations regarding the permanent solution, and this is what they want, isn't it? In this way time has been wasted. I propose that they renew the negotiations; it is never too late to search for a way to solve the problems facing us.

[Dar] Regarding the investigation into the land deals in Judaea and Samaria, Minister Shamir says:

[Shamir] If there is an investigation let them investigate; if there are accusations against someone let them behave as usual: The facts are examined, conclusions are drawn, and if there are grounds for an accusation, the issue is brought to the court where a decision will be reached. Why is the issue being blown out of proportion? What are all these stories we hear every morning and evening? What is this soap opera? [end recording]

Migdalim Settlement in 'Samaria' Civilianized 11 Dec

TA111834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The ceremony of civilianizing the settlement of Migdalim took place in Samaria this afternoon. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports this is the first settlement in the territories which is being turned into a permanent settlement since the establishment of the national unity government and it is in line with this government's decision to set up six settlements. Migdalim is located near the settlement of Ma'ale Efrayim.

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir explained during the ceremony why the police's serious crimes unit is looking into the lands deals. According to Minister Shamir, this is tantamount to incitement against settlement and the Likud.

Shamir Speaks at Ceremony

TA112001 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Speech in Hebrew by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during the ceremony to civilianize the the Migdalim settlement in the West Bank — recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...the land-redeeming and liberating Jewish settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el. Today we want to tell our close neighbors across the border: It is a grave error to think that the people of Israel will ever give up their right to live on these lands; it is a mistake to believe that terror and violence will drive us away from here.

It was only recently that we heard the foolish and impudent announcement, termed the Cairo Declaration, on allowing the shedding of Jewish blood in Eretz Yisra'el in general, and in these areas in particular. The establishment of Migdalim is the response to this insolent announcement.

We will set up Jewish settlements in the face of terror; we will expand and increase Jewish existence in Eretz Yisra'el. This reality will ward off all attacks and terrorism, and those who dare

attack us will be punished. At the same time, we are thirsty for peace, we want peace, and historic experience has taught us that only if we are well-rooted in our land, loyal to our destiny, and strong will peace come.

Peres Discloses Capture of Several Terror Squads

TA121130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has disclosed that the security forces have uncovered most of the terrorist squads which had been operating along roadways and at intersections. The prime minister made this disclosure during a tour of industrial plants. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman heard the prime minister's remarks.

[Begin Peres recording] In the last few days, our security forces located and uncovered several terrorist squads. A Fatah ring whose members shot to death two inhabitants of Netivot, Salomon Abu-Kasis on 14 February, and Menahem Doron on 10 May, was uncovered in Gaza. A terrorist group was uncovered in Khan Yunus whose members stabbed an inhabitant of Gush Qatif, Vaharon Hazon, with a knife on the eve of Independence Day this year. The ring which perpetrated seven attacks in Hebron and its surroundings was located and apprehended in the Hebron District. Among other things, this ring perpetrated three attacks at the entrance to the settlement of Bat Haggay, a local settler being wounded in one of these attacks. In the Tulkarm District, the terrorist squad which had perpetrated several attacks in the area, including the stoning of a bus carrying soldiers, was captured. In fact, most of the terrorist squads which had been operating along the roadways, at intersections, and in the settlements, and which had been inflicting victims, have been captured. I see this as an outstanding achievement of our security forces. [end recording]

Rabin on Terror in S. Lebanon, Syria-Jordan Ties

TA111827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Today Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin warned the leaders of Amal and the Palestinian organizations not to violate the relative calm in southern Lebanon. Minister Rabin also disclosed that Israel is working to have the UN force removed from southern Lebanon. He was touring the northern border, accompanied by the chief of staff and IDF generals, in the area where there were several infiltration attempts by terrorist squads not long ago. Here is a report by our correspondent Hayim Hecht:

[Begin recording] [Hecht] There is no doubt that there has recently been an increase in the attempts by Palestinian and Shi'ite terrorist squads to attack the army of southern Lebanon, the IDF, and the northern settlements. We will continue to provide the security zone with full backing, Minister Rabin said, and we will not cease initiating actions directed against terrorist targets throughout Lebanese territory.

[Rabin] I would also recommend to the elements on the other side that they choose a maintenance of the calm, even if only the relative calm, and that they operate on the principle of live and let live on both sides of the border. I believe that this is for the benefit of the population on both sides of the border.

[Hecht] IDF officers with whom the defense minister spoke today gave him the details of several incidents with UNIFIL troops. We certainly do not need legions [last word in English] of foreign soldiers to defend our borders, Minister Rabin said.

[Rabin] We have informed all those countries with whom we have relations that, as far as we are concerned, they can recall their soldiers from the UNIFIL force. If the United States asks us whether to continue to give UNIFIL financial aid, our answer will be no.

[Hecht] Stopping U.S. support would be severing the lifeline of the UN force in southern Lebanon. As for the level of tension on the Israeli-Syrian border, Minister Rabin said that everything depends on the behavior of both sides.

[Rabin] On everything connected with the situation, the implementation of the disengagement of forces agreement, the situation is okay. There is no tension.

[Hecht] The rapprochement between Jordan and Syria, the defense minister believes, is a stage of political feelers and does not at present carry any danger of immediate war on the eastern front, although, Minister Rabin added, theoretically, anything can happen.

[Rabin] It is too soon to say to what extent the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement will affect Jordan's policy, its willingness to come to the negotiating table with us. [end recording]

On Divided Syrian Army

TA120710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that following the IDF's withdrawal the Syrians have withdrawn 2 and 1/2 armored divisions from Lebanon. In a speech to a conference on Israel's wars in our generation Rabin said that from Israel's point of view it would have been preferable for the Syrians to have left those forces in Lebanon.

[Begin recording] To my regret the Syrians removed their forces from Lebanon too quickly; I would have preferred that instead of withdrawing 2 and 1/2 tank divisions, they would have left another division in Lebanon, and then we would have fewer divisions between Damascus and the Golan Heights line. I said this in 1975, and I repeat it now, in 1985: A Syrian Army divided between Syria and Lebanon constitutes less of a threat to Israel then it would be if concentrated in one of these two sectors. [end recording]

'Not Opposed' to UNIFIL Removal

TA111522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Israel is not opposed to having the UN force immediately removed from southern Lebanon and it has already explained this to the countries whose soldiers are serving in the force. This was said by the defense minister to our correspondent Hayim Hecht. Minister Rabin commented that the stationing of the UN force in southern Lebanon is in contradiction of Israel's policy and Israel does not need foreign soldiers to defend its borders.

It was reported this morning that Washington may halt its contributions to the maintenance of the UN force in southern Lebanon and has already informed the parties involved of this.

General Rothschild on ASL, Syrian Activity

TA120750 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Brigadier General Daniyel Rothschild, commander of the IDF liaison unit with Lebanon, believes that the security situation in southern Lebanon is good and fulfills our expectations. To judge by the number of squads caught by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], squads which acted with the support, the direction, and on behalf of Syria, it looks as though Damascus is increasing its involvement in events in the security zone.

In his first interview since assuming office, Brig Gen Rothschild told our military correspondent Gay Zohar that the ASL is functioning well; the faith of the local population in the ASL and its cooperation with it is increasing because the population has become convinced that the ASL has no intention of neglecting them. They also see that the Israeli civilian administration in southern Lebanon is improving their standard of living. Rothschild said that among the population living on the border of the security strip there is already a desire to join the security zone:

[Begin recording] During the last 6 months we have received appeals from several villages, which I do not want to name here, to join the security zone. I am convinced that once the population outside of the security zone sees and understands that it is desirable to live in the security zone, that it is calmer and safer to live there, and that the population enjoys greater prosperity, then the natural process will be a desire to join the security zone. It is not clear what their leaders in Lebanon have to say on this issue, but I am convinced that this is what they would have wanted if they could have chosen. [end recording]

Religious Parties in 'Frenzy,' Threaten Coalition

TA120717 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondents Asher Wallfish and Sarah Honig]

[Excerpt] The Knesset's four religious factions have worked themselves up into a state of frenzy, the like of which the coalition has not encountered for a considerable time.

Agudat Yisra'el, SHAS [Sefaradim Shomre Tora — Torah Observing Sepharadis], the National Religious Party, and Morasha threaten to table motions of no-confidence in the coalition they belong to in the very near future, charging that the government has failed to respect their deepest Orthodox sensitivities. But because of the poor personal relations within each religious faction and because of the mistrust among the four factions, the prospect of their quitting the coalition is far from certain. It is also far from sure that they will even get around to tabling no-confidence motions.

While logic and conflict of interest between individuals and factions suggest that the crisis could subside, the chaotic nature of politics in this country and the unpredictable behaviour of the Knesset members [MK] involved could precipitate a crisis in the coalition and take that crisis to the point of no return.

Hence it should not be entirely ruled out that one or more of the four religious factions may find themselves outside the coalition, even though a majority of the 120 Orthodox MK's do not relish that prospect. Once outside the coalition and untrammelled by coalition discipline, they will cause pandemonium to signal their dissatisfaction over religious issues, competing among themselves in extremism, and indulging in violence to inflame their electorates.

For technical reasons, the no-confidence motions may be submitted only in a fortnight at the earliest. The tactic which the agitators in the religious factions talk about is to submit one no-confidence motion a week for four weeks running, one from each faction. This is preferred to a single motion on all four topics: the amendment to the Law of Return (the "Who's a Jew" law); the opening of Ramat Gan stadium for football on Saturday; the establishment of the Mormon centre in Jerusalem; and the delays in legislating the ban on sales of pork.

The idea of having each faction table its own motion is to implicate them all equally in the undermining of the coalition and to prevent any backsliding. Sources in the Alignment and the Likud believe, however, that the religious factions are not serious about quitting. They believe the aim of the agitation is to press for action on the four religious issues.

The Alignment and Likud know that the coalition could survive and perhaps even thrive without the religious factions. According to Labour sources, the collapse of the national unity coalition would become less likely with the religious factions out. The Alignment would be afraid to try to form a narrow coalition, while the Likud would be even more determined to hang on until next October, when Vice Premier Shamir and Premier Peres are to switch places.

One reason for the agitation in the religious parties is their frustration at being only junior partners in the coalition, thus lacking the leverage they need to exert on either the Alignment or the Likud.

ALGERIA

FLN Central Committee Issues Statement

PM111221 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29-30 Nov 85 p 3

[APS report: "Extraordinary Congress 24 December, the Final Statement Announces"]

[Text] Palace of Nations — The [FLN] Central Committee, which met for its 15th session on 27 and 28 November, adopted a final statement on the completion of its work, the text of which follows:

The FLN Party Central Committee, meeting for its 15th session at the Palace of Nations 27 and 28 November 1985 under the chairmanship of Brother Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the party:

Having heard the relevant guidelines presented by the brother secretary general during the opening session;

Having taken note of the various reports and documents submitted to the session;

Having heard, at the plenary session and at the level of the commissions, broad discussion characterized by a sense of responsibility and imbued with a militant rigor and democracy;

Expressing its satisfaction with the intensive efforts agreed to by the party base in all spheres with a view to putting into practice the objectives contained in the program of action adopted at its 13th session;

Adopts the report on the activity of the party and its mass organizations and scientific, cultural, and professional organs in 1985 and decides on the program of action for 1986;

Noting with satisfaction the heights reached in the sphere of the generalization of the use of the national language in a certain number of spheres, approves the report of the supreme council of the national language and invites it to pursue the major work aimed at further implementing progress in this sphere in the course of 1986;

Noting with pride the quality of the speeches and debates that have taken place all over the territory in order to enrich the National Charter;

Expressing its satisfaction with the high degree of consciousness and maturity of the militant base and the broad masses of the people throughout the enrichment operation;

Expresses pride in the good organization that has characterized the various stages of this operation and the total adherence of the Algerian people to the fundamental choices of the glorious November revolution, and in the assertion of their absolute adherence to the FLN Party and its ideology, which is a faithful expression of national realities.

The Central Committee praises the considerable efforts made by the national commission responsible for supervising and following the operation to enrich the National Charter to fulfill its mission fully and appropriately, as well as the great effort made by commissions at the level of departments, communes, party bodies, and mass party organizations and all the activists in order to guarantee the success of this operation;

Expresses its pride in the broad, effective participation of the people's masses, who thus fully indicated their willingness to assume full, complete responsibility in the tasks of national building.

In this context, the Central Committee notes with pride the total accord existing between the aspirations of the broad masses of the people, freely expressed in the course of the debates marking the operation to enrich the National Charter, and the content of the resolutions of party congresses, the secretary general's report to the Fifth Congress, and the decisions of various Central Committee sessions;

Considers that this accord is clearly crystalized in the plan to enrich the National Charter.

The Central Committee, in conformity with Articles 91, 92, and 97 of the Party Statutes and the provisions of Article 10 of its internal rules,

Resolves to hold an extraordinary congress beginning on 24 December 1985, and instructs the party secretary general to take all the necessary measures to this effect. and invites all the activists, bodies, and structures concerned to pursue the necessary efforts to ensure that the preparations for these sessions takes place under in the best possible conditions.

Messaadia on Official Visit to USSR

For Soviet reportage on FLN Political Bureau member Mohamed Cherif Messaadia's visit to the Soviet Union, including his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 10 December Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From West African Tour

LD111721 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] The brother leader of the revolution today concluded his tour to a number West African countries and returned to the Jamahiriyah this afternoon. He was accorded huge popular welcome. At Tripoli airport he was welcomed by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, and others.

Former Algerian Leader Plans New Opposition Front
LD111742 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1620 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] London, 11 Dec (JANA) — According to a statement issued in London, the former Algerian president, Ahmed Ben Bella and Hussein Ayat Ahmed, one of the historic commanders of the Algerian resistance are planning to set up a "Unified Front for the Forces Opposed to the Current Algerian Regime."

The statement said that the two men plan to hold a joint press conference on 16 December in one of London's big hotels at which they will announce the formation of the front.

Ben Bella and Ayat Ahmed were among four Algerian revolutionaryleaders arrested by the French authorities and imprisoned in October 1956.

Ben Bella, who is 69 years old, became president following Algeria's independence. He was arrested on 19 June 1965 following Houari Boumediene's coup but was released by President Chadli Bendjedid in 1980 after 14 years' imprisonment. Ben Bella, who is in exile in Europe, founded the "Movement for Democracy in Algeria" in 1984.

Ayat Ahmed, who is 59 years old and who is of tribal origin, has been living in exile in Switzerland since 1964 after having fled from Al-Harash prison where he was detained.

Ayat Ahmed is considered the instigator [munashshit] of the "Socialist Forces Front."

MOROCCO

Melilla Spaniards Demonstrate, Blockade Market
LD111624 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Melilla, 11 Dec (MAP) — Young demonstrators of Spanish origin last Sunday [8 December] blockaded the Barrio Chino market at the usurped Moroccan town of Melilla to prevent customers from buying goods from Moroccan merchants.

The demonstration is part of a campaign to put pressure on Moroccan merchants, who staged a general strike last Friday in protest against demonstrations by Spaniards who demanded the strict implementation of the new law on aliens, which is directed against the Moroccans visiting or residing in Ceuta and Melilla.

Thanks to the self-restraint and calm shown by the Moroccans, the incident did not result any violent confrontation, but tension is increasing between Moroccans and Spaniards.

Deputies Call for Debate on Aliens Law
LD111637 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Rabat, 11 Dec (MAP) — Deputies of the Moroccan Socialist Union Party in the Moroccan parliament have called for an emergency meeting within the current session to discuss developments pertaining to Moroccans in Ceuta and Melilla in light of the new aliens law promulgated by the Spanish authorities.

The call was contained in a message addressed on behalf of the deputies by Fathallah Wal'alu to the speaker of the parliament. It was published today by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI*.

The message states that the meeting would be devoted to "affirming national unanimity and the Moroccan people's firm will to retrieve the two usurped cities, and to foil all the maneuvers being hatched in secrecy to obstruct or prevent the return of the two cities to the homeland."

The message points out that the meeting will also be devoted to the adoption of measures to prevent the application of the new Spanish law on aliens, which is against Moroccan national interests, and to face up to the practises aimed at obliterating the two occupied cities' Moroccan identity.

SUDAN

Police Discover Evidence of Islamic Jihad Organization
GF111854 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1755 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Dec (SUNA) — The security organs have revealed the existence of an organization planning to carry out acts of sabotage and assassinations of the parties' executive leaders.

In a statement issued here today, Minister of Interior Police Leituenant General 'Abbas Madani stated that the organization is called the "Islamic Jihad Organization," and that the police have arrested five of its members.

The minister stated that a few days earlier the group delivered a pamphlet to the newspaper *AL-MIDAN*, organ of the Sudanese Communist Party, and to a number of the party's leaders. He explained that after people had informed the police, the security men identified the owner of the car, used to distribute the pamphlets. He added that investigations confirmed the man's involvement in this issue.

He stated that the security forces managed to obtain an original copy of the pamphlet and eventually managed to reach the suspects, who confirmed their affiliation with the organization. The minister affirmed that the security organs have found the details and the plans of the organization.

Further on Arrests
HK120543 Hong Kong AFP in English
0531 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Dec 12 (AFP) — Police have arrested five Islamic extremists planning to murder government officials and the leaders of political parties, Sudanese Interior Minister Abbas Medani said here Wednesday.

They belonged to an underground organisation, Islamic Jihad, the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY quoted him as saying. Leaflets threatening assassination had been sent to the communist party daily *ALMEIDAN*, to the UMMA, National Unionist and Democratic Unionist Parties, the National Alliance for Salvation and the South Sudan Parties Association.

A 30-year-old businessman had been arrested and had given the names of the four other people to police, Gen Medani said.

Cabinet Official Issues Economic Policy Statement
GF120542 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1730 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Muhammad Bashir Hamid, official spokesman for the Council of Ministers, today issued an explanatory satement on the council's economic policy. Referring to press reports on the effects of the council's resolutions taken following the discussion concerning the IMF, the statement explained that a rejection by the council of a plan concerning agreement on economic policies with the IMF is totally false.

Within the framework of continuing cooperation with the IMF, the council has decided to refer the whole issue to the ministerial economic committee for study and to raise it with the council as soon as possible — it is expected to be raised at the council meeting on Sunday. The statement added that no aid has ceased because of the council's previous decision and that there is no connection between this subject and Sudan's relations with the IMF, Arab funds, aid agencies, and bilateral agreements.

In his statement, Dr Muhammad Bashir Hamid said that proof of what he said earlier is that negotiations on special facilities to import wheat and flour from the United States were in the final (?stages) yesterday.

He said efforts also are still being exerted to make petroleum available in the short run, and that these efforts have nothing to do with the IMF issue. He said that the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources signed three agreements with FAO on Sunday, as well as two agreements with the World Bank following a decision by the Council of Ministers.

Official Denies Terrorists Present in Country
GF111944 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1730 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Dec (SUNA) — In a press statement today Interior Minister Police Lieutenant 'Abbas Badani stated that the rumors referring to the presence of foreign terrorists in the country and their departure from it are baseless and that there are absolutely no terrorists in Sudan. He affirmed that the security networks are capable of defending the safety of citizens and foreigners. His excellency stated that there are many foreigners of various nationalities who have entered the country and who have left since the upheaval, but the security networks have not detected any foreign terrorists among them.

However, his excellency also noted that recently the concerned security networks received large amounts of arms belonging to the Ummah Party supporters of Imam Hadi. Meanwhile, the interior minister has stated that he held a meeting yesterday night with the elections committee to establish a plan for security measures related to the elections, noting that his ministry has sufficient force to ensure and guard the elections. His excellency stated that he will issue instructions to police directors of various provinces to cooperate with the election officers.

Minister Calls on Parties To Hand Over Weapons
JN111012 Khartoum SUNA in English
0958 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 11 (SUNA) — Interior Minister 'Abbas Madani called on the various, political parties, to hand over the weapons they possessed.

The reasons which made the people carry arms and organize militia was ended after the overthrowing of Numayri regime, said Madani adding that democracy and dialogue are the characteristics of this phase.

In a statement published today by the daily newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* Madani announced the formation of a high committee to contact the political parties to hand over their weapons.

He went on saying that we would capture these weapons by conducting searching operations.

Chief of Staff on Documents on John Garang
JN111033 Khartoum SUNA in English
1015 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 11 (SUNA) — Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil said that the Armed Forces has found important documents confirming the involvement of some political parties with John Garang, the leader of Sudanese Liberation Army "SPLA".

The documents were found in a position of SPLA in Eastern Equatoria captured recently by the Armed Forces.

The documents comprise future plans in collaboration with certain sources to provide Garang with weapons and ammunition beside some maps confirming the involvement of these parties, Tawfiq said adding that all these documents will be disclosed later on.

Gen Tawfiq who had been speaking to pressmen disclosed that the commander of Kurmuk garrison was missed.

He might be arrested by SPLA forces or strayed his way in the area, he said. The chief of staff denied the reports that said that the Armed Forces had inflicted Garang forces in Kurmuk area 400 casualties.

Garang losses were not more than 40 casualties, he said, adding that the number published by the newspapers was an exaggerated one.

SPLM Delegation to Arrive in Khartoum

GF111936 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1030 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Dec (SUNA) — A delegation of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] is expected to arrive in Khartoum at the beginning of next week to negotiate the best formula for holding the national "reconciliation conference scheduled to be held during the second half of January 1986.

The SPLM delegation will discuss the means to participate in the deliberations of this conference as one front through which Sudan hopes (?to solve) its lasting problems, particularly the problem of the south, which is exhausting its capabilities and resources.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* Dr Amin Makki Madani, chairman of the ministerial committee of the national reconciliation conference said that the national grouping will take care of the preparation formula for the conference as a result of the current dialogue between its envoys and the SPLM.

Mr Amin Makki Madini stated that "the arrival of the SPLM delegation in Khartoum is based on the goodwill and confidence shown by Colonel John Garang to the transitional government and the military council, who respectively represent the Sudanese people and the uprising forces."

Mr Madani stated that the national grouping has actually raised the concept to the preparatory committee to prepare for the reconciliation conference — which will include representatives of [word indistinct] and five members representing the union grouping, in addition to the SPLM delegation — to select the location of the conference and the method of the participation in it through various political forces.

Rebel Leader Garang Denies Coup Involvement

PM111205 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
6 Dec 85 p 6

[Interview with Dr John Garang, leader of Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, SPLA-SPLM, by chief correspondent 'Imad al-Din Adib in Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: In your recent speech on 26-27 May you attacked General Siwar al-Dhahab. Were the military clashes between the Sudanese Army and the SPLA in the south when he was defense minister the reason behind this acute tension?

Answer: I prefer not to talk about the Transitional Military Council [TMC] because it will hand over power in 4 months. What concerns me are the political forces, the trade unions, and the Sudanese public.

I am for the Sudanese people's movement of last April; I support it and respect it, but I am not for the TMC.

Question: Could you explain to us the reasons for the military clash that took place between your forces and the Sudanese Army forces in (Kibiuta)?

Answer: We did not attack them. It was they who violated the cease-fire and attacked us. We have declared a cease-fire and adhered to it.

Question: Will you continue to adhere to the cease-fire?

Answer: We set a cease-fire that was to expire on the third of this month. What is happening now is that we have not extended the cease-fire, but we are not opening fire.

Question: This answer is puzzling. Will you adhere to the cease-fire in the future or not?

Answer: Once again I say that we have not extended the cease-fire, and we have not opened fire.

Question: So what is your attitude toward the efforts you and Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah are currently carrying out?

Answer: Our attitude will be determined in the light of their response to the proposals we sent to them on 9 November. So far we have received no response from them. They are still attacking us, while we are not attacking them. We will continue to observe and monitor the signals coming from Khartoum, but I must assert to you that the ball is now in their court and not ours.

Question: Have you set a deadline for the receipt of the response, after which you will take a different stand?

Answer: Of course: We cannot wait forever. But I must say that 3 days after we declared a cease-fire they attacked us in several places. Of course, we will not stand idly by; they must bear full responsibility for any consequences or developments in this regard.

They are still attacking us in the media, saying that regardless of our movement's attitude they will go ahead with holding elections and solving the so-called problem of southern Sudan with or without our movement. These are the signals we are receiving from Khartoum.

Question: But they are also saying in Khartoum that you are building up your military forces and planning for a military coup and that you are responsible for the recent military mutiny in Sudan.

Answer: They accuse us of everything. They even accuse us of being the reason for the famine, for the drought, and for everything.

Question: I am asking you in particular about the recent military coup...

Answer: with regard to that alleged attempt, they alleged that I, together with Yusuf Kuwwa and Ya'qub Isma'il, was waiting in a certain capital for the coup to succeed, in order to take the first plane to Khartoum. This is not true, and it is possible to prove it. I did not leave Sudan, and Yusuf Kuwwa was on a mission outside Africa. As for Ya'qub Isma'il, he is not a member of the movement.

Question: Despite all this, did you not have contacts with the Sudanese Army people in Khartoum? Did you not encourage them to stage a military coup?

Answer: No, that did not happen. We do not believe in coups as a means to a solution. What is more, coups do not lead to the lasting peace and stability desired for the country. For this reason we do not encourage or support coups. In fact, in our radio broadcast, which transmits an hour daily [as published] and is clearly heard throughout Sudan, we call on Sudanese Army personnel to form political committees in their barracks, so as to contribute to the Sudanese revolution like the trade unions. A coup is not a popular rising but a seizure of power.

We want the Sudanese Army to set up committees, to stop fighting against us, and to build bridges with us. The recent demonstrations in protest against the arrest of Philip 'Abbas, the communications operators' strike, and other such events are all an attempt at expressing this attitude. These incidents cannot be separated from one another.

Question: If a new Sudan emerges, what will your position be? Will you be in power, and will you leave the Army?

Answer: I wish to teach at the university as I used to. I am not looking for positions. In our political programs we have strongly criticized those who are after positions, whether they are of the Anya Nya movement or the coup-makers in the north. We do not want to repeat the mistake of falling into that deadly trap. We have our own jobs and we are not idle.

Question: Would you like to address through *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* a political message to Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah that could contribute to building bridges between you?

Answer: The principal problem with Dr Daf'allah is that he was selected and appointed in his post by the TMC. In fact, I do not know what he can do in these circumstances. Any decisions Dr al-Jazuli might make will have to be endorsed by the TMC. Therefore, I believe that the scope of his political moves is very limited. I do not know if he can play any positive role in the future.

Question: The Sudanese Ministry of Defense asserts that you receive military support from Ethiopia and that Ethiopian aircraft bomb the Sudanese Army positions in the south in order to support your movement.

Answer: This is absolutely not true. We do not receive any support from the Ethiopian Army; we do not receive instructors, ammunition, or even fuel. The fact that an office for our movement exists in the Ethiopian capital is merely a kind of political representation of the movement. Here we enjoy the right of political asylum given by our Ethiopian friends — no more and no less.

Question: What about the Ethiopian military aircraft?

Answer: That thing never happened. Moreover, our fighting in the south does not need air support; most of the battles that are fought depend on guerrilla warfare tactics.

Question: How is your movement financed?

Answer: We do not obtain any foreign financing because we do not need any major expenditures.

Question: Allow me, Dr John, to pause at certain specific accusations being made against your movement which I believe it is appropriate to answer.

First, it is said that your movement is racist and separatist, depending on tribal roots and trying to create a separatist southern entity that could be something like an "African Israel."

[Interviewer's observation] Dr John's face showed signs of dismay at the last phrase but, continuing with his usual calm, he said:

[Answer] "African Israel"? That is quite wrong. You must go back to our program, and then you will realize that the essence of our movement is based on the idea of a unionist Sudan for all Sudanese without discrimination.

One of the reasons for our differences with the Anya Nya movement is their desire for separation. Also, let me ask you: To separate from who and for what?

There are more than 200 tribes in Sudan. If each one of them wanted to create a state of its own, then our country would become 200 states!

Question: Will you then affirm that under no circumstances will you seek to establish a separatist entity?

Answer: Of course I will not seek a separation. Our fundamental program calls for a united Sudan.

Question: The second accusation is that your movement believes that Sudan is African and not Arab and that, therefore, it is opposed to the Arabs and Arabism. Let me ask you, for example: Do you as a Sudanese citizen feel that you belong to the Arab world, and are you biased toward it?

Answer: The Arabs in Sudan are part of the social fabric of this country. They are a fundamental part that cannot be denied. I cannot object to the presence of the Arab element or be against it, because it is within the elements that make up a united Sudan. Sudan's distinguishing character is that it is a multiracial society that has been able through the ages to find formulas for coexistence and cooperation.

Question: But when you show political sympathy, do you sympathize more with the problem of the Palestinian people or with a problem such as the persecution of blacks in South Africa? Where do the priorities of your political bias lie?

Answer: I am not biased geographically but, as I said, I support the persecuted and oppressed peoples, and I back thieir liberation from oppression. The Palestinian people live under oppression, and the people in South Africa live under oppression of a different kind. There can be no differentiation here between my sympathies.

Question: But, for example, as an Arab I feel that the Palestinian problem is my number one problem, and that it is my first bias.

Jokingly, he answered: Then your mind must be liberated!

Question: The third accusation is: How can a socialist movement have external offices in Western capitals as well as in Florida, in the United States, and yet not have representation in any socialist state?

Answer: the answer is very simple. We have started only a short time ago, and our offices abroad have limited activities. They are in those capitals because of circumstances. The London office, for example, is there because we have comrades in the movement there and have influential activities.

Question: But you have no offices in the Soviet Union.

Answer: We do not.

Question: Has the Soviet Union not contacted you?

Answer: No.

Question: The fourth accusation leveled against you is that your movement is supported by the world churches and missionary societies operating in southern Sudan.

Answer: That is not true. There may be offices in southern Sudan for the churches that exist there, but there are no missionary activities in the Sudanese countryside.

In the past there used to be cooperation between the Anya Nya movement and those quarters, but no longer. Our movement is not against religion but does not use it in its political activity.

Question: But how do you explain the paragraph on page 23 of your political program, in the ninth chapter, that talks about "the real enemies of our movement," including those described as "religious extremists"?

Answer: If you examine that paragraph you will find that we equate all extremists without discrimination, both Christians and Muslims. We have demanded that Friday be a rest day for worship in the North and Sunday a rest day in the south.

We are not against people being religious, but we are against someone like Numayri abusing religion to justify his oppression of the Sudanese people and using it as a facade to hide all the corruptions of that regime.

Question: But as you talk about democracy in your movement how can you accept, for example, ideas like those of Hasan al-Turabi and the Muslim Brotherhood regarding the application of the Islamic Shari'a? Does Al-Turabi fall within the category of "enemies of the movement?"

Answer: I am not against Al-Turabi or the Muslim Brotherhood movement. When I called for a political conference to discuss Sudan's political future I said that everybody should be invited. I am prepared for dialogue with everybody, including Al-Turabi, whom I do not consider to be among the enemies of our movement.

But I object to some people seeking to impose the implementation of Shari'a laws in the manner in which it was done under the Numayri regime and ignoring the need to find political solutions for our daily problems.

Question: Do you consider Sudan an Islamic state?

Answer: Sudan is a state the religion of whose majority is Islam.

Question: But how would you explain the statement by [Al-Ummah Party leader] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at a seminar he held in an Arab country to the effect that Islam and Arabism are in danger in Sudan?

Answer: First, I would like to stress that there is no danger to Arabism or to any heavenly religion. We cannot be against Islam or the Arabs because they are part of us.

Question: Can you tell us when the fighting will stop?

Answer: Our movement was created in order to effect vital changes in Sudan's fundamental structure. We cannot bring about those changes alone. Therefore, we must work hand in hand with the other major forces in Sudan in order to resolve the basic problems in the country. When we achieve these goals, then the fighting will stop automatically.

Question: Do you believe that the solution will be a federal system?

Answer: The federal system is one of the proposed solutions. Whether it is this regime or that regime, it should be discussed within the framework of a comprehensive solution for the new Sudan. This can be done only through a conference to be attended by all the parties.

Question: A final question that I hope you will answer frankly: Did the Americans contact you during Vernon Walters' and George Bush's visit to Numayri prior to his downfall?

Answer: No contacts have taken place between us and the Americans except prior to Numayri's downfall. The contact was

at the level of a State Department official, who contacted one of our colleagues in London.

Question: Have any further contacts taken place between you and the Americans since Numayri's downfall?

Answer: (Sarcastically) We have not heard from them at all since then.

[Adib] Thank you, Dr Garang.

157 Militiamen Reportedly Join SPLA

EA111132 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Reports from the 1st Brigade under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany, member of Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] high command and member of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] Provisional Executive Committee, said that about 157 (Anuak) militia from (Upper Wang) have arrived at the 1st Brigade headquarters to join the SPLA.

They were received on arrival by the commander of the 1st Brigade, Lt Col Willian Nyuan Bany, who welcomed them to the movement. In his welcoming speech, Lt Col William Nyuan assured the (Anuak) militia that the SPLA is working for the welfare of all the Sudanese people.

SPLA Congratulates on SPLA Khartoum Detachment

EA112305 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Major (Gallerio Modi Horinya) has sent a message of support to the commander in chief of SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] and chairman of SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] Provisional Executive Committee, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, for his active and quick formation of the SPLA's detachment, which is destined to ensure [as heard] the SPLA's peace delegation in the proposed conference in Khartoum:

Your choice of the deputy commander in chief of SPLA and deputy chairman of the SPLA Provisional Executive Committee, Lieutenant Colonel Carbino Kwanyin Bol, to lead the detachment, demonstrates your real commitment to a durable peace in the country.

Allow me also comrade, to convey to Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Carbino Kwanyin, my warm congratulations for his victory over the enemy who attacked him in the Ingessana area. This unwarranted attack by Siwar al-Dhahab's troops on SPLA's peace detachment has demonstrated clearly the junta's unfaithfulness to the masses of this country. Whatever barricades the Transitional Military Council lays on the road to peace, and SPLA will go through.

TUNISIA

President to Rest for 3 Days Following 'Slight Cold'

LD111307 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic has issued the following communique:

Doctors have advised his excellency the president of the Republic to rest for 3 days following a slight cold.

[Signed] Dr Omer Elshadhli, Dr [name indistinct] Elkiroui, Dr Teyyeb Elgharbi, and Dr Mohamed Nejeeb Elhanabli

Defense Minister Receives USSR's Chernavin, Delegation

LD111642 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, 11 Dec (TAP) — Slaheddine Baly, Tunisian defense minister, this afternoon received Admiral of the Fleet Vladimir Chernavin, commander in chief of the Soviet Naval Fores and Soviet deputy defense minister, and members of his delegation who arrived in Tunisia yesterday for a visit.

The audience was attended by a number of senior Army officers and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunisia. Discussions during the meeting covered Soviet-Tunisian cooperation and ways of strenghtening cooperation between the Soviet and Tunisian national naval forces.

Mzali Addresses National Assembly 10 Nov

LD111434 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The National Assembly continued its discussion of the government's report today. Prime Minister and interior minister Mohamed Mzali made an address in which he replied to interventions made by Deputies.

Deputies voiced high appreciation for the way the government tackled the crisis with the Libyan regime, which tried to bring Tunisia to its knees through a campaign of arbitrary and mass expulsion of thousands of Tunisian workers in an attempt to create economic and social strife and to shake our solid regime. But Tunisia emerged victorious from this temporary crisis, with its head held high and with dignity intact.

In the afternoon session Mohamed Mzali replied to deputies interventions, emphasizing the assembly's harmony with the principle of preserving the gains of democracy secured by the Bourguiba regime since 1956, the social and economic gains, which are considered as a source of pride for the regime. He stressed the government's determination not to abandon the

principle of socialism, which benefits all citizens, whether individuals or establishments. Mzali said that the government's intention to sell deficit-stricken firms to the private sector or to banks does not contradict the principle of true socialism; it transcends obdurate mentalities that see socialism only through ready-made molds. Mohamed Mzali made an appeal to all Tunisians to trust private entrepreneurs as sons of the people, as long as as the state has the right to [words indistinct] economic interests of the country and the citizens. He cited as an example the situation facing the Tunisian Touristic Promotion Company, which is suffering a 29 million dinar deficit, including 10 million dinars owed to the Societe Tunisienne de Banques. He said that the operation of purging some public enterprises undertaken by the government had become futile. He affirmed that abandoning these enterprises at a time of their growing deficit is a matter that goes against true socialism, which must be founded on a basis of humane outlook, because Tunisia's future will be prosperous only if we accord confidence to the private sector and with cooperation between Tunisians and our Arab brothers. He cited as an example of Tunisian-Kuwaiti-Chinese cooperation and Tunisian-Kuwaiti-Turkish cooperation. The prime minister spoke about the Tunisian General Labor Union [UGTT], crisis, saying that the dispute with the former secretary general of the union was not due to [words indistinct] it was due to [words indistinct] and (?unrealistic) dealings. He said that the era of threats by means of strikes was now over, and was superseded by the principe of realistic cooperation on the basis of effective participation. Mohamed Mzali reaffirmed the anxiety of the government to maintain the principle of the right to strike and its pride in the UGTT a strong union [words indistinct] and the protective shield of the masses against exploitation, injustice, and wrongdoing.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Minister on King Hassan's Presence at Summit

LD120954 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The Moroccan-Saharan war: While the proceedings ofthe Sixth Congress of the Polisario Front have just ended bydeciding on an intensification of the armed struggle, King Hassan II has gone to Paris. In the French capital he is taking part for the first time in a meeting between President Mitterrand andheads of state and government or government representatives of certain African countries. The presence of the Moroccan monarch is no coincidence, and it follows the diplomatic isolation arising by virtue of the war he is waging against the Saharan people. The participation of Morocco at this French-African meeting does not leave the Saharan side indifferent. Let us listen to Saharan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim in this interview for Algiers radio:

[Begin recording] Our view is as follows: French President Francois Mitterrand is seeking to give a platform to the Moroccan king, who is isolated internationally because he rejects international legitimacy. He is thus seeking to give him a platform from which to defend his expansionist policy, to defend hisintransigence, to defend his objective of jeopardizing the north-west African region, because the Moroccan king is in the process of preparing his own downfall, consisting in imposing a military fait accompli to a point that will inevitably set the whole region ablaze, if things continue as they are — a situation that will have irreparable consequences. Therefore in this situation we see the French President granting him the opportunity once again to try to [word indistinct] political downfall. So that is the objective of President Mitterrand and Hassan II: to make this conference a platform for Moroccan expansionism. But in any case, as far as we are concerned, we are confident of the position of the African heads of state participating at this conference.

But in the meantime we find it very serious that France, which is a member of the Security Council, a country which has direct interests, interests which would be affected in the event of a conflagration in the region, that France should act in this way. We find this extremely serious and in contradiction to the position of President Mitterrand, the position that President Mitterrand has always held, namely that he does not want to be the gendarme of Africa. [end recording]

CONGO

Libyan Foreign Minister Delivers Message

AB101552 Dakar PANA in English
1359 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Dec (ACI/PANA) — Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali Turayki said in Brazzaville on Monday that his country has confidence in President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo mandated by the OAU to find a peaceful solution to the Chad question.

Mr Turayki, who was delivering a special message from Libyan President Col al-Qadhdhafi to the Congolese president told the press that his country is prepared to support the efforts of Col Sassou-Nguesso in reconciling the parties to the Chadian conflict. He stressed the need to leave Chadians to solve their own problems without foreign interference.

Mr Turayki lauded what he called the African policy adopted by both Congo and Libya, two progressive countries fighting for the total liberation of the Africa Continent.

ZAIRE

Trial Begins for Opposition Members

AB102258 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Kinshasa, Dec 10 (AFP) — [Word indistinct] opposition to Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko went on trial here today charged with prejudicing state security and insulting the head of state.

The trial of Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba and Kanana Tshiongo, both former members of parliament who have already been in jail for trying to set up a second political party in Zaire, was adjourned until December 23 at the prosecution's request.

Mr. Tshisekedi was arrested on October 10 after telling the foreign press that he and others had been attacked by troops acting on the orders of President Mobutu.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent Nicholas Baby was expelled at the same time.

[Words indistinct] jail term of at least 10 years.

In Montbeliard, eastern France, two leading members in exile of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, the party Mr.Tshisekedi and others tried to found, appealed to French President Francois Mitterrand to intervene.

Philippe Kabongo-Mbaya and Albert Mbuyi, two pastors, saidMr. Tshisekedi and Mr. Kanana had been tortured. They asked the French president to speak to Marshal Mobutu at this week's Franco-African summit in Paris.

Telecommunications Talks Held With Zambian Officials

AB101742 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1410 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Dec (AZAP) — The telephone link between Lubumbashi and Tshingola, its equipment and signaling, will be the topic discussed at the meeting of Zairian and Zambian experts on communications scheduled to take place in Lusaka (Zambia) from 11 to 13 December. This information was given to AZAP on Monday by Ndokay Kolopo, managing director of the Zairian National Posts and Telecommunications Office, shortly before boarding a flight for Lusaka at the head of a six-man delegation. This meeting follows the one held in Lubumbashi from 10 to 14 November.

Detained Cuban Soldiers in Good Condition

AB111008 Kinshasa AZAP in French
0940 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 10 Dec (AZAP) — The 40 Cuban soldiers who were aboard the Antonov plane from the People's Republic of Angola which recently landed at Kiniangi in Bandundu District are being detained in Kinshasa in good conditions, the Cuban ambassador in Kinshasa, Mr Luis Delgado Perez, declared on Tuesday following a discussion with citizen Bokengi Embeyolo, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Two Britons Given 10-Year Prison Sentences

AB111835 Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Dec (AFP) — Two British nationals, whose identities were not revealed, were sentenced on Tuesday to 10 years' imprisonment by a Kipushi court, in Shaba (in the south of the country), the "Voice of Zaire" announced, citing its correspondent in Kipushi.

The radio said that the two British nationals, who were carrying300 kilos of cobalt, lere caught at Kasumbalesa, a town on the border with Zambia. No details were given on the date of their arrest.

The British vice consul in Kinshasa, who was contacted by AFP, confirmed the arrests without giving further details.

BURKINA FASO

Reportage on Libyan Leader's Official Visit

Al-Qadhdhafi Address

AB102149 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1740 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Address to the people of Burkina Faso by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the 4 August Stadium in Ouagadougou on 10 December 1985; in Arabic followed by sentence by sentence French translation, processed from the French — live]

[Excerpts] My dear revolutionary and great Burkinabe brothers, I would like to express, on behalf of the Libyan Arab people, our brotherly, sincere, and heartfelt thanks for this extraordinarily warm and brotherly welcome. Personally, I will never forget this historic visit. It has confirmed the unity of the revolutionary forces in Africa. It has confirmed that the popular masses have not only dominated in Libya, but also in this part of Africa, that is Burkina Faso. [applause]

I have found here another Jamahiriyah which has been set up in the center of Africa. I have found another state of the popular masses: Burkina Faso. [Applause] Thus, our people have, through the revolution gone beyond the stage of the republic and have reached the era of the popular masses. Our people in the Jamahiriyah and Burkina Faso have forged ahead to achieve progress. What is happening on this earth is a new phenomenon in the world. It is a new phenomenon that attracts the attention of the African masses to Burkina Faso. The leaders of this revolution here in Burkina Faso represent a new revolutionary phenomenon. They constitute a very avant-garde leadership for a new African revolutionary generation. But this phenomenon, whether guided by the leaders or people of Burkina Faso, however, represents a problem because it constitutes a phenomenon which is contrary to the status quo in Africa. It also constitutes a challenge to imperialism and colonialism, a challenge to reactionaryism in Africa, a challenge to the profound backwardness of Africa. That is why Burkina Faso is confronted with all the antirevolutionary and antiprogressive forces on the African Continent. [Applause] But Burkina Faso will triumph, because Burkina Faso is the state of the popular masses. [Applause] Burkina Faso represents the African revolution; it represents progress. We are therefore among the revolutionary and free masses, and among people fighting against this new phenomenon.

The African people around us are hindered by reactionaryism and subservience to imperialism. They are hindered by the chains of reactionaryism and colonialism, but they are aspiring to freedom. The African people wish to be like the Burkinabe people. [Applause] They are faced with oppression, arbitrariness, and aberration. In many regions of the African Continent there is enslavement and subservience to imperialism and colonialism. Burkina Faso is challenging all this. I saw a new phenomenon in the African countries I visited before Birkina Faso; a new revolutionary African generation which supports the leaders of the revolution in Burkina Faso, and which supports the people of Burkina Faso, and aspires to become, like you, free. May they uphold their faith firmly and high. May they hold their heads up high and speak out. Over there they are subservient to colonialism and imperialism. There are states we would have liked to see as anti-apartheid states, but unfortunately we have noticed that they have turned their backs on the struggle. Certain governments of the Frontline States have been enslaved to Zionism. There are leaders in the Frontline States who have bowed down to imperialism. We the African masses reject this categorically. We will not deal with the racists. We will not recognize the racists. We do not need to reconcile with them. We can simply meet them on the battlefield. [Applause]

As I have said elsewhere, in the year 1986 there will be an intensification of the struggle against the racists in South Africa. [Applause] I count on the African youth I have met during this trip. There is a new African youth with whom we will defy the racists and imperialists everywhere. We will fight the racists relentlessly. We will free South Africa at all costs, [applause] even if we have to bathe it with our pure African blood, even if we have to cross bridges made up of our bodies. Africa will not coexist with the apartheid regime in its southern part, just as the Arab nation and Africa cannot coexist with Zionism in occupied Palestine.

Those who recognize racist Zionism and who coexist with it will be made to pay dearly for that. [Applause]. In the name of the Arab masses and in the name of the African masses, we defy the treacherous regimes in Egypt, Zaire, and Liberia, [applause] and those regimes which have supported racism and apartheid, which have betrayed the African cause and the cause of the Arab nation, and executed the orders of imperialism. These regimes have therefore become a threat to our liberty. We have decided not to reckon with the enslaved regime in Zaire, the agent regime in Liberia, or the treacherous regime in Egypt. We are therefore warning all those who offer their hand to the Zionists and the racists, or those who negotiate with them, or agree to cohabitate and coexist with them. Either Africa remains free or racism remains. This is a fight involving a historic challenge, and it is Africa which will triumph and racism which will fall. [Applause]

Either the Arab nation survives or Zionism remains in Palestine. We are with them in this fight for life or death. But it is the Arab nation which will triumph and which will conquer Zionism.

Today I am calling on all the youths of Africa in both free and independent, as well as reactionary countries, to prepare for the final struggle against racism and African reactionaryism, against Zionism, and against imperialism. The era of the masses has dawned; the masses have decided what they want, and these masses want to be free. The masses want to live happily. But what these enemies want is to enslave us. Their only wish for us is misery and backwardness. So we have to confront them. I call on the youth of Africa to prepare for this decisive struggle. I call on the African masses to get ready for this fight against the enemies. I call on the youth of Africa to rebel, to revolt, to seek vengeance, to crush African reactionaryism,to crush Zionism, to dismantle imperialism. Africa will not forever be a mine for Western industrialists and the Americans. [Applause] Africa will not forever be a farm for the Europeans and the Americans. Africa's riches are for Africans. Africa is for Africans. Let them remove their dirty hands from the African Continent. We will shout this slogan as of tomorrow and we will begin the rebellion and the

revolution to crush all reactionary regimes and to crush racism, and to recover Africa's riches for the benefit of Africans, to enable Africa to belong to Africans, to enable Africans to live freely, for Africa to enter the progressive age, the space age, the atomic age, the electronic age. They want us to live forever in darkness. They exploit Africa's riches to generate their electricity and manufacture their atoms. They want us to live in huts in the jungle as they loot Africa's riches to build their skyscrapers. They want us to remain forever a market of slaves. But we say: No; we are free. [Applause] It is neither America nor France which created us; it is God who created us. [Applause] And we have a continent on which we should live in dignity — the great African Continent. We should have our appropriate place under the sun and on our land — under the African sun, on the African soil. [Applause] We should be ready to manufacture tons and tons of lead. The youth of Africa should get ready to fight in South Africa, because apartheid is the enemy of Africa, racism is the enemy of all peoples and Africa. The fight to liberate Africa is the fight of all Africans. The fight to liberate Palestine is the fight of all Arabs.

This is a historic and unique occasion, with the presence of President Sankara and his colleagues with you. He is different from all African leaders. He wants power to be in the hands of the people. He wants the people to be free. He wants the people to rule themselves. But the other African leaders want to dominate and rule the people. They want to maintain the people in a state of slavery forever. They also want to ruin the people. The true struggle is between you and the others. But here in Burkina Faso, the real struggle is for the people and their leadership because there is no leadership in Burkina Faso. Here we have revolutionaries. Here we have a free people. Here we have a state for the masses. This must be an example for all African peoples. This example must be extended to all the corners of Africa. Burkina Faso must be an example for all the peoples of Africa — not through words and slogans, but through work and through production, through the exercise of power, through the people's congress and popular committees.

We have come here in the name of African freedom. [Applause] I have come here to proclaim the alliance between Libya and the Burkinabe people, because Libya is the country of the masses in the north of Africa and Burkina Faso is the equivalent in Western-Central Africa. [Applause] The system of the masses in the Jamahiriyah is being consolidated with that of Burkina Faso and vice versa. I have not come to support you with words alone. I promise that Libya will give you the things you need. Libya will give you the oil you need. [Applause] It will supply it to you at reduced prices, in support of Burkina Faso. It will give you the cement you need. We will set up joint companies to exploit the fertile lands of Burkina Faso. The Libyan resources belong to Burkina Faso, and the riches of Burkina Faso belong to Libya. [Applause] We will put the Libyan funds and the Burkinabe riches togther. We will act jointly by participating in joint projects, joint companies, joint banks in order to develop our common resource potential. We will exploit Libyan riches and exploit the resources of Burkina Faso, to the benefit of both countries, to the benefit of Africa, and for progress, to defy backwardness through joint action, to defy the Europeans through our joint efforts. But we need to organize ourselves through the People's Congress and the popular committees, and direct ourselves toward the land, and till it, and cultivate it. Libya is with you in this task, and will help to sink wells in Burkina Faso and construct roads and bridges in Burkina Faso. We will use and exploit the wells in Burkina Faso. We will carve the prosperity and progress to the benefit of Burkina Faso. Libya will be with you in these projects. Libya is a Jamahiriyah and Burkina Faso is also a Jamahiriyah. [Applause] As a result of this, all that the two possess is common to both of them. They are two legs of the same body. It is an African body which is newly created, on two very strong legs. One leg is Burkina Faso and the other is Libya. And the strength of one leg is to the benefit of the other. Burkina Faso's strength belongs to Libya, and that of Libya is for Burkina Faso. And their individual strengths pooled together belong to the new African body.

Today, I visited Po — the town of the revolution and of defiance. I was impressed with the masses who were fulfilling their needs and requirements themselves. I saw them constructing an airport which they called the Qurdabiyah airport — bearing the name of an important heroic battle which the people of Libya fought against the Italian colonialists in 1915. This battle ended in a great victory for the Libyans and a great defeat for the Italian colonists. We will send to you the necessary bulldozers and equipment so that Libya may construct with you the Po airport. [Applause] We will send to you the cement and the tar needed for the construction of this airport. Libyan engineers and technicians will participate with their Burkinabe brothers in the construction of the Qurdabiyah airport.

JANA Reports Speeches

LD111210 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Report on speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the people of Burkina Faso at a popular rally at 4 August Stadium in Ouagadougou on 10 December]

[Text] Ouagadougou, 11 Dec (JANA) — Last night the brother leader of the revolution and Captain Thomas Sankara attended a huge popular rally that was held at the sports town in the capital of Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou. Hundreds of thousands of youth from the city of Ouagadougou and neighboring towns assembled on the terraces of the main stadium in the sports town in a popular demonstration that manifested the fighting spirit of the African youth to rid the African Continent of racism, reaction, and the agents of American imperialism. In their cheers, the masses reaffirmed the fighting solidarity between the Libyan Arab people and the people of Burkina Faso for realizing the unity of Africa and defending the achievements that both peoples won thanks to the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the revolution of Burkina Faso. In their cheers the masses denounced imperialism, racism, Zionism, and colonialism — in its old and new forms.

The brother leader of the revolution delivered an important historic speech to the huge multitude in which he stressed that this big rally represents the unity of the revolutionary force in Africa and reaffirms that the masses have taken control of an important part of Africa — Burkina Faso.

The brother leader said: A Jamahiriyah has been founded in the middle of Africa, and another state of the Jamahir, Burkina

Faso, has been founded too as the people here, through revolution, have been able to bypass the era of republics. Our peoples, through revolution, have managed to enter the era of the Jamahir; our forces in the Jamahiriyah and in Burkina Faso have managed to make progress. The leader added that the phenomenon of the era of the Jamahir on this earth is a historic one; it is a revolutionary phenomenon which is dazzling to the eyes of the masses of Africa around Burkina Faso. The leaders of the revolution in Burkina Faso also constitute a new revolutionary phenomenon because they are an advanced vanguard of a new African generation. The leader drew attention to the fact that this phenomenon, whether in the leadership of the revolution or in the people of Burkina Faso, constitutes a problem because it creates a phenomenon hostile to the African states at the present time and creates an open challenge to colonialism, reaction, and backwardness in Africa. He stressed that we will be in a state of challenge to all forces hostile to revolution and progress in Africa. The leader pointed out that Burkina Faso will triumph because it is the state of the Jamahir and the state of Jamahir is a free state; that the African peoples around us are shackled by the tethers of reaction and colonialism, but are looking for freedom and wish to be a state of the Jamahir, a state where there will be a challenge to imperialism and colonialism, and not remain in submission. The leader said: During my tour of southwest African countries I have seen a new phenomenon: The emergence of a new revolutionary African generation wishing to be free, with its fist strong and held up high.

The leader dwelt in his speech on the stance of the confrontation states vis-a-vis the South African regime, and pointed out that some of these states have turned their backs on the struggle against racism and have done exactly what the entombed Al-Sadat did, a man who betrayed the Arab nation by recognizing and submitting to Zionism. He said that there are rulers in the confrontation states who have submitted to racism; and we, the African masses, do not negotiate with and do not recognize racism; we will not have peace with racism; we will meet with racism only on the battlefield. The year 1986 will witness an escalation in the armed struggle in southern Africa. I am depending on the African youth to enter this historic battle. The leader added: There is a new African generation with which we challenge the racist regime and with which we will fight this racist regime. We will have no truce with the South African regime and we will liberate South Africa, even if we Africans have to cleanse it with our blood — even if we have to cross bridges made out of our own bodies. He further pointed out that we will not coexist with the regime of racial discrimination in South Africa and that the Arab nation will not coexist with Zionism in occupied Palestine. He said: I would like to definitely say that we will liberate Palestine from the [Jordan] river to the [Mediterranean] sea, and that the struggle will continue from southern Lebanon to southern Palestine under the slogan: the battle is from the south to the south. He reaffirmed that those who recognize and coexist with the Zionist enemy and the racists in South Africa will pay dearly.

The leader addressed the assembled thousands by saying: In your name we challenge the traitor regimes in Egypt, Zaire, and Liberia — these regimes that are aligned with racism and Zionism, and which have betrayed the Arab nation's and Africa's cause.

The brother commander declared that we will not be lenient with the agent regimes in Zaire and Liberia nor with the traitorous regime in Egypt. We challenge everyone who extends his hand to the Zionists.

He called on all the youth of Africa in the liberated countries to get ready for the decisive battle with reaction in Africa and with racism and Zionism. He said: I call on the African youth to declare rebellion and revolution and to seek revenge and destroy reaction, destroy racism, destroy Zionism, and defeat imperialism.

In his speech, the commander affirmed that Africa will not continue to be a plantation and a mine for the Europeans and Americans, and said that Africa's wealth belongs to the Africans.

All forces capable of producing should take up their positions to increase production and attain self-sufficiency because only through production and challenge can we make Africa triumph over Europe. We must challenge Europe and America with our production and our willpower.

The commander said that in Burkina Faso there are free people and free masses. Burkina Faso should become a model for the African peoples to follow. This cannot be achieved by mere words and slogans; it can be attained by production and the exercise of popular authority through popular congresses and popular committees.

The commander said: We all must turn to production and raise the slogan: "Produce, produce," instead of "sell, sell." For those who sell do not seek progress, and the producers alone are the ones capable of achieving progress.

The commander said: I have visited the town of "Po," the town of revolution and challenge, and I was impressed by the work carried out there by the masses. The inhabitants of that town are building an airport to be known as the Qurdabiyah airport, after the triumphant Qurdabiyah Battle that the Libyan Arab people fought in 1915 against the fascist Italian invaders. He added: This town epitomizes the unity of struggle between the two countries when the revolution in Burkina Faso was stolen [as received].

The commander said: I have come here to call on Africa to rise up in revolution, and I declare Libya's alliance with Burkino Faso. Libya, he said, was the country of the masses in the north of Africa, and Burkina Faso in the country of the masses in Central-West Africa. This is because Libya has a Jamahiri regime and Burkina Faso also has a Jamahir regime.

In his speech, the brother commander declared: The Jamahiriyah and Burkina Faso will challenge our enemies by mobilizing the combined capabilities of both countries for the good of the two friendly people. This will be realized through joint action, based on partnership, by the creation of joint banks, joint companies, and joint projects to exploit the joint material power of the two countries for the good of the two peoples and Africa as a whole.

The commander said: We challenge the Europeans with our joint action. First of all, however, we must organize ourselves in popular congresses and popular committees. We must turn to production and to the land to reclaim and cultivate it. For Libya is a jamahiriyah, and Burkina Faso is also a Jamahiriyah. Both are strong bases of the one body, which is Africa. The strength of each base is in the interest of the other base, he said.

The Burkina Faso people's fight for their objectives, he said, was the battle of all men and women. It is not the battle of Capt Sankara and his colleagues. Burkina Faso should mobilize its forces for the battle through the popular congresses and popular committees.

The revolutionary youth of Burkina Faso should set up their own revolutionary movement everywhere, and they should set up popular congresses everywhere.

He said that every revolutionary committee is a revolution command council. Authority, full authority, should be vested in the people who should exercise it through their popular committees and popular congresses. Every revolutionary committee, he said, is a Thomas Sankara. Every revolutionary committee is a national revolution command council. Every member of a revolutionary committee is a member of the revolution command council and is also a Thomas Sankara.

The commander affirmed that the initiative to rid the southern part of the African Continent of the racist regime and Palestine of the Zionist racist regime is epitomized as a reality here in Burkina Faso where there is a Jamahir state and a liberated people.

The commander affirmed that we are a strong ally of the people of Burkina Faso. We are an ally to be reckoned with on the side of Burkina Faso. At the same time, the people of Burkina Faso and their revolution will fight on our side and stand by us, because the fate of the two peoples has become a common fate because both are Jamahiri states.

Concluding, the commander of the revolution said: Long live Africa, free and independent. Down with racism. Down with reaction. Down with imperialism. Down with America. Down with Reagan.

Capt Thomas Sankara then delivered a speech at the beginning of which he reaffirmed that the victories of the Libyan Arab people are victories for the people of Burkina Faso. He said that at a time when the enemies are forming blocs in all continents, it is necessary that we too, as revolutionaries, should organize ourselves because our aims are one — the realization of the prosperity of the people for the people only. In his speech, Capt Thomas Sankara reaffirmed that only the popular masses alone can bring about prosperity, and that no group can be an alternative to the people. In conclusion, Capt Thomas Sankara said: At a time when the Great Al-Fatih Revolution meets with its sister in Burkina Faso, the popular masses in Africa are rejoicing. But we know that the local servants of imperialism, who are used by colonialism as puppets, are trembling, and that they know that their end is near.

JANA Reports News Conference

LD111956 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 11 Dec (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today made a statement to the world press before his departure from Ouagadougou in which he spoke about his visit to the states of West Africa and his talks with the heads of these states.

At the beginning of his statement, the brother leader of the revolution said: I paid a visit to Senegal because President Abdou Diouf is the current chairman of the OAU in its present session. There are issues that concern us with regard to the African Continent, including the problem of Chad. We have agreed that the problem of Chad is a pure African problem and must be tackled by Africa. We reject any foreign intervention in Chad because any it will spoil the solution process and will lead to grave consequences. The brother leader added that by this agreement there is no right or justification for any non-African state to intervene in Chad.

The leader has explained that at the end of his visit to Senegal he sent the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison to the Congo where he met President Sassou-Nguesso, since the Congolese president is entrusted by the OAU to deal with the Chad issue. The brother secretary of the People's Bureau has briefed the Congolese president on the agreement reached with President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the OAU.

The leader has explained that his talks with President Abdou Diouf also covered other topics including the question of the states that had established relations with the Zionist enemy and the apartheid regime in South Africa, these states include Egypt, Zaire, and Liberia, and the countries that held direct negotiations with the racist regime of South Africa such as Zimbabwe.

The leader said: I have informed the chairman of the OAU that we are against this because it is inconsistent with the OAU Charter and that the organization must exert pressure on these states to abolish their relations with Zionism; it must also ask the confrontation states not to negotiate with the racist regime.

In his statement, the leader said we have agreed on the need to escalate the armed struggle so as to help our people in South Africa, explaining that this task is the task of all revolutionaries. He called on the youths of Africa to prepare for volunteering to liberate the southern part of the continent.

As to the outcome of his visit to the Republic of Mali, the brother leader said in his statement that Libya and Mali are two of the countries overlooking the Sahara that periodicially meet. He said the last meeting faltered because of the problems in Chad and the changes that occurred in Mauritania, and consequently we talked about the conditions for resuming the meeting of the group of the Sahara states and we have agreed that several contacts be made and that the states overlooking the Sahara should hold their next meeting in Libya.

The brother leader has pointed out that one of the important points discussed during his visit to Mali was the question of the continued conflict along the border between Mali and Burkina Faso. The leader has expressed his concern about this conflict and said in his statement that the discussion of this issue constituted an important part of our talks. I proposed the freezing of this disagreement between the two countries.

As to the outcome of his visit to Burkina Faso, the leader of the revolution has stressed that these results were positive and successful because Burkina Faso is a model of the revolutionary Jamahiriyah system for West Africa and consequently solidarity and support is a natural thing between the t /o countries.

In his statement, the leader of the revolution spoke about the meetings of the so-called French-African summit. He said: I strongly oppose these meetings and consider them to be a kind of subserviency and a disgraceful action for Africa and inconsistent with the independence of the French-speaking countries and such meetings must end. He added: We have warmly applauded Burkina Faso because it is the only state which has abolished this Westernization and refused to participate in it. I regret that other African states — non-French speaking — attended the meetings this time in order to represent the role of the dog waiting for scraps at the table. Remarking on the recent statements of French President Mitterrand, the brother leader said: For this first time Mitterrand spoke the truth, the truth we have been repeating, in admitting for the first time, and this is the truth, that Chad has no defense or security agreement with France. We were surprised at how French public opinion was being disregarded and allowing its army to fight in a country which is not bound to France by any military or security agreement. He added: We had said that the French military presence in Chad was not based on any legitimacy, now the French president himself has admitted that. Consequently France has no right to fight in Chad. And when the French presider realized the truth, he withdrew his forces from Chad, and he himself declared that France will not perform the role of the gendermarie in Africa.

This is the truth and we commend this declaration because indeed France has no justification to play the role of the gendarmarie in Africa. Hence I consider this declaration as the first positive declaration characterized by wisdom and practicality. As regards President Mitterrand's fears in regard to my movements, it is natural for him.

The brother leader concluded the statement concerning Chad and Libya by saying: As regards Libya and Chad, Libya does not want war in Chad, it wants peace and unity and favors the course of conciliation and negotiations.

It expresses its preparedness to turn its forces in Chad into forces of peace, to end the fighting and enable the Chadians to negotiate.

To make the Libyan forces' role similar to the role of the Syrian forces in Lebanon is an international precedent that should be utilized.

However, if foreign forces enter Chad, then Libya will intervene, and Libya is the one that can realize peace in Chad.

Al-Qadhdhafi Ends Visit

AB111430 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Report on news conference held by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at Ouagadougou airport on 11 December prior to his departure; Al-Qadhdhafi remarks in Arabic, followed by sentence by sentence translation into French, processed from the French]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, who arrived in our country last Monday, ended his official visit to our country today. Before his departure this morning from Ouagadougou airport, Col al-Qadhdhafi made a short review of his African tour. According to him, in Senegal it was a question of getting into contact with the current chairman of the OAU. Here is Col al-Qadhdhafi:

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] I paid a visit to Senegal because President Abdou Diouf is the chairman of the OAU. There are some issues that concern the OAU's unity, among which is the Chadian problem. We agreed that the Chadian problem is an African issue. Africa must find a solution to this problem. We categorically reject any foreign intervention in Chad. [end recording]

The rest of his statement was devoted to Mali, Burkina, and the France-Africa summit. We listen to him here:

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] But the most important problem concerning Mali is that I am very worried about the continued conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso over their common border. This issue occupied a very important part of my discussions with the Malian president. I have made a proposal to reoslve this dispute between these two countries, and I dispatched today Dr 'Ali al-Turayki to make the necessary contacts in connection with this issue, so that he may convey our viewpoint on the issue to the Malian president.

Concerning my visit to Burkina Faso, I would like to express the following: I am very deeply moved by the enthusiastic welcome and by this revolutionary spirit which reigned during our talks and which prevails in Burkina Faso. The Burkinabe youth turned out in numbers to welcome me in order to confirm the bonds existing between our two countries. I consider Burkina Faso a model revolutionary regime and this is why I wanted to confirm [words indistinct] consolidation of the ties between the two regimes and the solidarity that must be given to the revolutionary regime in Burkina Faso for it to become a reality because there is authenticity and the interdependence of the two regimes.

I have never hidden my hostility each year when there is this meeting that brings together France and the African countries. I consider it a forum of alienation and subordination, and is in flagrant contradiction to the independence of the countries that attend it. We heartily applaud Burkina Faso because it is the only revolutionary country [words indistinct] which did not want to participarte in one of these summits. [end recording]

Communique Issued

LD112142 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Dec (JANA) — The Libyan-Arab-Burkina Faso joint communique was issued today in Tripoli and Ouagadougou. Here is the text:

Confirming his militant support for the people of Burkina Faso in their struggle, and demonstrating the strong relations between the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the democratic and popular revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution, paid a visit of fraternity, friendship, and revolutionary solidarity to Burkina Faso 9-11 December.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, and his accompanying delegation, were given a warm fraternal and comradely [ar-nidhaly] reception by the mobilized people of Burkina Faso who were organized through the committees for the defense of the revolution. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, and Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and president of Burkina Faso, held many high-level talks which dealt with bilateral relations and the Arab, African, and international situation. Capt Thomas Sankara acquainted Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with the implementation of the Jamahiri theory in Burkina Faso and the achievement of people's authority through mass organizations. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said the two regimes in Burkina Faso and Libya are identical as mentioned in the framework of the people's authority and the Jamahiri theory, that what is being implemented in Burkina Faso is people's authority, and that Burkina Faso is a Jamahiriyah.

Capt Thomas Sankara also acquainted Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with the revolutionary changes taking place in the country in the spheres of agriculture, water, housing, protection of the environment, and health, and explained the difficult struggle in which his people are engaged in order to build a new society. Capt Thomas Sankara affirmed his confidence in the final victory.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi saluted the victories achieved by the militant people of Burkina Faso under the wise leadership of the National Revolutionary Council in its struggle against the [word indistinct] imperialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination, and Zionism, and expressed his admiration for the determination of the Burkina Faso people to continue the struggle in defense and affirmation of the achievements of the revolution.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi acquainted Capt Thomas Sankara with the historic achievements of the Great al-Fatih Revolution in the political, economic, and cultural fields. He also acquainted him in particular with the people's experiment which enabled the Libyan Arab people to possess authority, wealth, and arms, and to exercise direct popular democracy through the basic people's conferences and people's committees.

Capt Thomas Sankara expressed his appreciation for the achievements of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the determination of the persevering Libyan Arab people to establish a socialist Arab society and [word indistinct] the imperialist designs against the Libyan Arab people and the abortive attempts to harm its revolutionary choices. Both sides understand the urgent need for cooperation in all fields in order to meet the needs of the popular masses and the consolidation of the achievements of the two revolutions in confronting the vicious imperialist enemy.

In this respect Capt Thomas Sankara emphasized the struggling Burkina Faso people's commitment to the Libyan Arab people in their determination to face the economic blockade and pressures in all its forms. He affirmed the inalienable right of the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people to defend their territory, their airspace, and their territorial waters and particularly the Gulf of Sidra which is an indivisible part of the territorial waters.

Col al-Qadhdhafi affirmed his commitment to stand by the Burkina Faso people in their struggle against the conspiracies of imperialism and its local agents which aim at undermining and weakening the Burkina Faso revolution.

Reviewing the situation in Africa, the two sides affirmed their firm determination to liberate Africa completely, and their commitment to the realization of African unity [word indistinct] the Charter of the OAU and its basic principles. In this respect the two sides strongly condemned imperialist interference in Africa and denounced the foreign presence on its soil. They expressed their profound conviction that defense of the African Continent cannot be achieved except by the African peoples themselves.

The two sides condemned the racist, rotten regime of South Africa which is a crime against humanity as a whole, and declared their determination to mobilize all capablities to eradicate this evil, and their commitment to stand by the side of the peoples of South Africa to make 1986 the year of the final assault on racial discrimination and the declaration of a democratic, free, and independent South Africa.

With regard to Namibia, the two sides affirmed their total support for the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia led by the courageous SWAPO. They call on the United Nations, and particularly the Security Council, for the immediate and unconditional enforcement of Resolution No 435 in respect to the independence of Namibia. They reject the artificial and false linking of this independence with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the confrontation states and decided to support them in the struggle against continuous aggression by the racist regime in Pretoria. They address an urgent appeal to all the African peoples to give material and moral backing to these states.

With regard to Chad, the two sides strongly condemned imperialist intervention in this country and they support the resolutions of the OAU which provide for finding a peaceful solution and national reconciliation among all the various factions.

As for the Western Sahara, the two sides affirmed their support for the resolutions of the OAU regarding a just and final settlement of this conflict.

Reviewing the Palestinian question, the two sides affirmed their firm support for the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, who are struggling to establish a free and independent homeland in Palestine. They condemned plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question.

The two sides strongly denounced the evil alliance between the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the racist regime in South Africa, both of which have close cooperation particularly in the nuclear field. This is a threat to peace and stability in Africa and the Arab organization [as received].

Reviewing the situation in Lebanon, the two sides expressed their regret at the explosive situation prevailing in the region; they supported the just struggle of the Lebanese people and they demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from the Lebanese territories.

The two sides reaffirmed their belief in Arab-African cooperation for the prosperity of the Arab and African peoples; they condemned the attempts of reactionary forces to hinder this cooperation.

Analyzing the international political situation, the two sides affirmed their conviction of the need for the unity of peoples in their struggle against declining imperialism and for the establishment of a world where peace and freedom will prevail in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In this respect the two sides assert their militant support for the peoples struggling for their dignity and for deliverance from all kinds of imperialist trusteeship.

They affirm their close adherence to the principles of the OAU Charter and the Nonaligned Movement. They condemn the bargainings and the attempts aimed at weakening the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and they demand an amendment of the rules of the United Nations in a way that would ensure equality among the member-states.

The two sides expressed their identity of views about the right of peoples and states in demanding compensation for the damage sustained because of colonialism and the aftermath of imperialist wars which continue to obstruct development plans in these states. In this context the two sides agreed to work jointly for finding a just solution to this problem.

Reviewing the world economic crisis, the two sides stressed the need for setting up a new world economic order that would put an end to domination and economic exploitation imposed on the developing countries by the major states. In this connection they underlined the importance of South-South cooperation.

The two sides hailed the atmosphere of frankness and revolutionary fraternity which characterized their talks; they saluted the positive results achieved in the economic, cultural, and information fields and stressed the need to continue such meetings with the aim of consolidating the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly peoples. Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and president of Burkina Faso, expressed his satisfaction with the fraternal, friendship, and revolutionary solidarity visit paid by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, to African Burkina Faso.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, thanked the National Revolutionary Council, the people of Burkina Faso, and their government for the cordial, revolutionary, and comradely atmosphere which characterized his stay and that of the accompanying delegation.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, invited Capt Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and president of Burkina Faso, to pay a friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and its date will be fixed later.

CAPE VERDE

Provisional Results of Legislative Elections

AB101846 Paris AFP in French 1221 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Praia, 10 Dec (AFP) — The sole list of 83 National Assembly candidates presented by the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV — ruling party) obtained 94 percent of votes cast at the legislative elections which were held on 7 December, according to provisional results given on Tuesday by an official source.

The results are as follows:

Registered voters: 143,544
Votes cast: 98,692, or 68.8 percent
For: 92,868, about 94 percent
Against: 4,968, or 5 percent
Invalid or abstentions: 856

Thousands of persons could not vote due to errors in the transcription of their names in the voters register, official sources stated. The final results will be published on Wednesday by the Electoral commission. In conclusion, adds the source, the provisional results show an increase of votes in favor of the PAICV as compared to preceding elections in 1980 — 94 percent against 92.4 percent.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Message From Zaire's Mobutu

AB091424 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1520 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Dec (AZAP) — Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, was received by General Lansana Conte, president of Guinea, to whom he handed a message from his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

According to a PANA dispatch, Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo stated after the audience that the conditions were met for the Zairian-Guinean cooperation to be made a model for African

countries. In this regard, he gave assurances on behalf of Marshal Mobutu and the Executive Council that the bonds of friendship would be strengthened and the cooperation between both countries further developed.

For his part, Gen Conte charged State Commissioner Mokolo to assure his counterpart, Marshal Mobutu, and the Zairian people of the willingness of his government to increase its cooperation with Zaire in all fields. The state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, who was received in the presence of his Guinean counterpart, Facine Toure, was in Guinea at the head of the Zairian delegation to the fourth meeting of the Zairian-Guinean Joint Commission held on 5 to 7 December 1985 in Conakry.

Foreign Minister Attends France-Africa Summit

AB112230 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Captain Facine Toure, minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, is representing Guinea at the 12th France-Africa summit which is taking place in Paris. Thirty-five out of the 37 invited countries are present.

Cooperation Commission With Cuba Meets in Conakry

AB092115 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The Grand Guinean-Cuban Joint Cooperation Commission began its working session this morning at the Palace of Nations in Conakry. This fifth session concerns the program of action for the next 2 years. The Cuban party at this session is represented by the vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, while the Guinean delegation is led by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation in charge of Guineans abroad.

LIBERIA

Head of State Doe Delivers Policy Speech

AB111229 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1153 GMT 11 Dec 85

["Policy speech" by Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, Monrovia, on 11 December — live]

[Text] Mr Deputy Vice Head of State, Mr Speaker, Mr Secretary General and members of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Mr Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court, members of the cabinet, Mr Chairman and members of the Special Military Tribunal, Mr Chief of Staff and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Mr Doyen and members of the diplomatic corps, Mr Chairman and members of the Special Elections Commission, superintendents of counties, paramount clan chiefs and elders, heads of business houses, prelates, fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen:

We are gratified by your kind response to our invitation to assemble in this great hall today. The historic process which we have embarked upon and the mission we undertook 5 years ago for the liberation and development of this country makes us duty-bound to invite you here to review the conditions and developments in our country just as we are bound to embrace the coming of the new year and to open for us the most significant chapter in our forward march toward the second republic.

My fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: The Almighty God has bestowed manifold blessings upon us both as a people and as a nation. By His Grace, we have survived many obstacles. We want to thank all of you, citizens and friends alike, for your efforts, prayers, and concern in bringing about and maintaining peace and unity in this country. After more than 133 years of independence, the system of government in this country had ceased to be responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people. Very few people exercised almost absolute rule over the majority of our people. The gap between the government pronouncements and performance increasingly widened. The social contact between the government and the governed was rendered meaningless. Thus, by 1980 the national consensus was that a change in the national leadership was necessary and imperative. Consequently, and having determined that all avenues to peaceful change were closed, the men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia under the leadership of 17 gallant noncommissioned officers, overthrew the True Whig Party government on April 12, 1980. The overwhelming support with which the masses of our people greeted the April 12 revolution and the testimony from the trial of political prisoners thereafter confirmed the necessity of such a change.

Fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, since April 12, 1980, we have endeavored with great (?fortitude) to ensure stability, promote development, and improve upon the qualities of life of all our people. We declared at the onset that our revolution was not directed against any particular segment of the Liberian population. Rather that we seized power to correct a system which prevented the majority of our people from participating in the affairs of the state. Having the promotion of genuine national unity as a cardinal objective, we set up the People's Redemption Council [PRC] with 27 members representing all the major ethnic groups in the country. We have since maintained a cross-sectional representation of these ethnic groups in government. As a matter of fact, we have endeavored to appoint to positions in government those Liberians who have shown a willingness to work with us in building a society based on liberty and justice for all, regardless of their ethnic and social background.

But to suit their own designs, our detractors, who disregard our records on the ethnic nature of our cabinet, in the Interim National Assembly, in the Judiciary, in other government agencies and public institutions, accused us of partisan tribalism. In the same view, we embarked upon a program of national reconciliation and reconstruction. We released all political prisoners who were detained immediately after the revolution and have tried to rehabilitate those who have demonstrated the willingness to join hands with us in the nation-building process.

Out of our deep and our abiding conviction that economic growth could be accelerated and the purposes of unity enhanced if we begin to transform our foes into friends in order to achieve reconciliation instead of [word indistinct], to project love instead of hatred, we on October 27, 1980, ordained and ordered the immediate release from house arrest of the former first lady, Mrs Cecilia Tolbert, and restored her right to travel. We also pardoned the former vice president, Bennie D. Warner, and invited all other Liberians living in exile abroad to return home and contribute their quota to the national development efforts. At the same time, we remained convinced that the role of the PRC Government should be limited to ushering in the new Liberian society based on the virtues of equality, liberty, dignity, justice, and national identity, which motivated the founding of the nation over 133 years ago.

Consequently, 1 year after we assumed power on April 12, 1981, a 21-member committee was appointed to draft a new constitution for the Second Republic. The committee completed the draft constitution on March (?13), 1983, which was subsequently turned over to a constitutional advisory assembly. Following the conclusions of the assembly's work, we assembled in this very hall on October 28, 1983 to receive the revised draft constitution.

Fellow citizens, you will recall that throughout this process, the government had been faced with serious financial problems. However, we remained undeterred in our pursuit toward successful completion of the democratic process. It is important to note, however, that this process has been sometimes baffling, and sometimes bitter, punctuated regrettably by violence, obstacles, and betrayals.

One of the most frustrating setbacks during this period was the Nimba raid, engineered and masterminded by the late former Commanding General Quiwonkpa on November 12, 1983. The raid was part of the two-pronged attack aimed at overthrowing the governments of the People's Redemption Council. Many lives were lost and property destroyed during that raid. However, proceeding from our deep and abiding sense of commitment to national unity, coupled with our conviction that development and progress can only prosper in an atmosphere of peace and unity, we have always been prompted to practice the virtues of mercy and forgiveness. [Applause]

Accordingly, in what we considered a supreme move toward national reconciliation, we granted executive clemency to all 10 persons who have been convicted of treason, mutiny, and conspiracy by the Special Military Tribunal for their involvement in the Nimba raid. The late commanding general was also pardoned and invited to return home with his safety guaranteed by government. Fellow citizens, in pursuing the constitutional and electoral process, we were guided by the imperative for building a lasting democratic institution in this country. It was in this light and in keeping with the transitional schedule, we announced on July 26, 1984 the lifting of the ban on politics, thereby making way for the formation of political parties.

The lifting of the ban saw an upsurge of the number of parties and groupings whereby those of voting age could for the first time in the history of this country exercise freely their franchise in choosing their leaders. You may recall, fellow citizens, that on more than one occasion, we appealed to all parties and our people as a whole to be united in order that we could build this nation for ourselves and our children to enjoy. We noted that the political franchise should not be viewed as a battle ground where we would consider each other as enemies.

It is useful to mention also that prior to the formation of political parties, most of the leadership and some members of those parties were given jobs and worked with the PRC Government under our leadership. We therefore assumed that their decisions to disassociate themselves with us and form their respective parties were based on [word indistinct] divergence of views and political ideologies.

These differences were then to form the difference for choice by the electorate. For our part, the decision to participate in the process was based on our conviction we had been proven true that we could (?maintain) stability and ensure an ordinary transition form military to civilian rule against all evil efforts by those who wanted to kill us to win at all cost. [Applause]

We had (?felt) that we have the leadership to offer which, if wholeheartedly supported in the national interest under God and for our people, could lead to (?sensitive) reconciliation and accelerated development. To our surprise and dismay, however, it appeared that the other political parties saw themselves [illegible] with a situation where they had to win or [illegible] sociopolitical order. This attitude on the part of these parties has been subsequently confirmed by intelligence report which we have received. In many instances, some of the parties were seen to engage in acts intended to illegally influence the outcome of the elections in their favor. Notwithstanding this, because of our commitment to the smooth completion of this process we were careful not to take any action that would have prevented the entire exercise. We therefore decided to allow the Special Elections Commission to fully exercise its mandate and authority in keeping with the elections laws and guidance.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, we must extend commendation to the chairman and members of the Special Elections Commission [Secom] for the courage to perform in the face of an unjustified and sometimes malicious criticism. [Applause] These persons refused to cooperate and accept the election results announced by Secom and instead, they embarked upon a massive misinformation and disinformation campaign intended to create confusion and disgust among the Liberian people toward the authorities discrediting the image of the country abroad.

Meanwhile, as already indicated, we had been receiving persistent intelligence reports as far aback as August 1985, that some Liberians, including politicians at home and abroad, were planning to disrupt the whole electoral process through violent means. It was in the wake of these reports and the intransigence of the political parties that on the morning of November 12, 1985, the entire country was flung into turmoil by the so-called patriotic forces led by the former Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa. I might mention again that it was this same Quiwonkpa who 2 years earlier, on November 21, 1983, planned the abortive plot to overthrow our government which resulted in the Nimba raid and whom we had granted clemency for that a few months earlier. But again, God being on our side, they (?also)

failed to accomplish their sordid designs. I therefore want to once again thank the loyal men and women of the Armed Forces and all security personnel, particularly the Executive Mansion Guard and the 1st Infantry Battalion for their bravery in defending the nation against those wicked forces. [Applause] Those other battalions throughout the country awaiting orders if the situation got worse are also highly commended for their vigilance. [Applause] It is our hope that you will continue to stand in readiness to perform your duty at all time. As your commander in chief, I am also prepared to give command and stand with you to defend against any and all forces brought against the nation. [Applause]

We have already reported to you the extensive damage and destruction caused by this tragic event [the 12 November attempted coup d'etat] and the great setback it has brought upon the nation. The trial has begun in the special military tribunal of the military personnel involved. The trial of civilians and politicians are to begin in the civilian court as soon as preliminary investigations by the general security are concluded. Considering that the investigations are still continuing, we are not now in a position to make any determination of the fate of all those concerned. For we believe that much as we may be inclined to show (?acts) of mercy, it is important to (?adhere) to due process. Meanwhile, based upon security reports and consistent with our desire to sustain the reconciliation process [words indistinct], we have decided to order the immediate release from further detention of the following individuals as up to now they have not received their warrant for official detention. We however request that they remain available to assist with the ongoing investigations if the need arises.

One (Sam Sampi Matali), Arthur (Pobe), (Conkolor Zagba), (Buama Yabalo), (Joshua Nefla), James (Faya), Tuan Wreh, Emmanuel F. Kromah, Emmanual L. Shaw, (J. William Brown), Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman, E.H. Doe, (Honne A. Jenkins), and Kwame A. Clemens. [applause] (?They are) to rejoin their families and loved ones and continue to make their contributions to the development of cur country. In an attempt to address the dislocation which occurred in the economy as a result of the abortive invasion and to ensure the survival of the country, we have already announced a series of economic measures including redundancy and retirement (?schemes) of public sector employees.

My fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, consistent with our commitment upon assuming power to promote the development of our national economy and improve the welfare of all citizens, we have initiated several measures over the years. From 1981 up till now, we have sought to revitalize the economy by encouraging greater foreign investment and instituting such measures as the national savings bond scheme, across-the- board reductions in the salary of public sector employees, tighter expenditure control, and the retirement and retrenchment of civil servants among others. Regrettably, all of these measures have yielded little results. Additionally, we have observed that many of these measures — rather than bringing about improvement in the qualities of life for our people — are contributing to a decline in the living standard of the people as well as imposing increasing hardship on them. [Applause] For indeed, while these measures are being taken, there are thousands of students leaving college and entering the job market. What do we do about all these qualified Liberians? What do we do about those to be retired? What do we do about the enormous request for development and jobs [words indistinct] throughout the country? It is the responsibility of government to create the conditions for creating employment which would enable these young people to become useful and productive citizens. [Applause] It was in this light that in my speech to the Interim National Assembly and the Liberian people in general on the 5th of this month, I alluded to the fact that other measures which require fundamental changes in our thinking and attitudes were to be resorted to. In this interdependent world, we have come to realize that no nation can fully develop and prosper in isolation but requires the full participation of all peoples. [Applause] It is the responsibility of the government and people to determine what could be in the best interest.

We have become increasingly convinced that the place of (?trust) is in land. Our people must develop and (?plan) a real identification of the concept and system of land tenure in this country. Traditionally, our people have nurtured a strong emotional attachment to the land. It was out of this strong emotional attachment to the land that the founding fathers enshrined in the constitution of 1847 the provision restricting land ownership to citizens of this country [words indistinct]. While this strong emotional attachment to the land has been passed on from generation to generation until this day, yet our people have not adequately tapped the land to our national economic benefit and development. Consequently, in the face of our continued national economic dilemma and the hard reality of our economic situation, it becomes increasingly imperative to adapt to the changing world conditions and keep pace with other [word indistinct] nations, particularly those of the African Continent. We must create the atmosphere of [words indistinct] to provide for its improvement for investment and employment for all to benefit. However, we are aware that many of our people have invested extensively in land and real estate property in other countries — in Europe and the United States thereby providing employment opportunities for the people in those countries. Accordingly, I have been pleased to have received the following communication [words indistinct] dated April 26th 1984 which I hereby quote:
Mr Head of State, the Council acknowledges with thanks your letter dated April 25th 1984 PRC-VBM2-509/1984 directing that we carefully review your proposal relative to land ownership in Liberia by non-Africans. Mr Head of State, land is power and wealth. The more wealth one has, the greater advantage he has to acquire the the desired amount. In this manner, we can offer no objection to your proposal as long as granting the right to land owenership by non-Africans [words indistinct] an atmosphere of social unrest among the new generation and that of the next to come. [sentence as heard] Finally, Sir, we assure you of our support for this particular proposal and request your kind approval. Again, on December 10, 1985 I received the following communication from the Interim National Assembly on the same subject. Quote: Mr President, I have the honor most respectfully to inform Your Excellency that the Interim National Assembly in a regular session met today, Tuesday, December 10, 1985, and after deliberations thereby submit the following to wit:

1. That in order to provide healthy climate for rapid development and growth for the Liberian people, especially in the second republic, certain measures should be taken by the government,

which in our mind as an honorable body, are in the best interest of the country. Toward this end the Interim National Assembly, has passed the attached decree and pray for Your Excellency's kind approval thereof.

That after careful examination of existing official records, the Assembly observed that the action now taken by it in this respect is in harmony with previous actions taken by its predecessors, the now dissolved PRC. For easy reference, we must carefully refer you, Mr President, to a communication dated April 26, 1984 — reference number EVHF/PRC/229/1984.

In view of the foregoing, the Assembly, in continuous support of your development programs for Liberia, again assures you of its further cooperation. With sentiments of our high esteem, and respectful regards. Unquote.

Based on the mandate contained in this communication, convinced honorable bodies have decided to approve the decree by the Interim National Assembly of the Republic of Liberia granting foreigners the right to own real property within the Republic of Liberia. [Applause] I quote: Decree by the Interim National Assembly of the Republic of Liberia granting the foreigner the right to own real property within the republic.

Whereas the new constitution of the Republic of Liberia shall not come into force, and effect before the inauguration of the president-elect of the second republic, whereas the Interim National Assembly under the dynamic leadership of His Excellency CIC Samuel K. Doe, the head of state, president of the Interim National Assembly, and president-elect of the Republic of Liberia has reviewed the [word indistinct] and analyzed the economic, and political growth and well-being of the people of Liberia, and whereas it is the desired determination and objective of the Interim National Assembly Government under the presidency of CIC Samuel Kanyon Doe to provide and improve the living standards of the peoples of Liberia, and accelerate the development process of our country, thereby bringing peace, unity, love, and understanding among Liberians and those who reside within our territorial confines, and whereas certain laws and policies pursued by successive past administrations retarded the economic growth and created distrust and apprehensions in the minds of the good-intentioned foreigners residing in our midst thereby [words indistinct] on the part of such foreigner or alien of whatever color or creed to become fully involved in genuine, long-term development and economic growth of the country, and whereas in the economic interest of our common patrimony, and enhancement of the welfare of our people, it is necessary that these barriers against physical as well as economic development pursued by preceding governments be removed so as to create conducive environment and encourage investment, and wheras Liberia is a signatory to the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations and a member of the communities of nations, deems it expedient and appropriate at this crucial time in our history to formulate, devise, and effectuate steady fundamental changes in the attitude and perceptions of the Liberian people in order to achieve national unity, progress, peace, stability, and viable society.

Now therefore, it is hereby decreed by the Interim National Assembly of the Republic of Liberia as follows to wit:

Section 1. That immediately upon the [word indistinct] of this decree, non-Liberians, irrespective of color, except those whose social, economic, and political ideologies are alien to ours shall have the right to purchase and hold real properties within [words indistinct] in the Republic. This right, however, shall not be construed to confer citizenship on such alien or foreigner.

2. That the right to purchase and possess real property in the Republic hereby granted to such alien or non-Liberian shall not be restricted to public lands, but shall include the right to purchase [words indistinct] real property from Liberian citizens provided, however, in the text of [words indistinct] property formalities for [words indistinct] shall include processing the same through the Ministry of Lands and Mines and Energy and approved by the president.

3. That the right to sell public land shall continue to be vested solely in the Government of the Republic of Liberia.

4. That the Republic of Liberia shall reserve the right to deny the sale of public lands to any applicant for the benefit of the state and such denial shall not be subject of [word indistinct] or litigation in any court within or without the Republic of Liberia.

5. All laws and statutes prohibiting the sale of land to foreigners or aliens are hereby repealed.

6. This decree shall take effect immediately upon the signature of the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

We believe that this action gives meaning and content to a real open-door policy, and if our economy is to improve to provide employment, we must be prepared to face the future with courage. It should engender a greater propensity to invest in the country and generate increased employment and income.

As we traveled abroad over the years and held discussions, a cross-section of investors who showed interest in business opportunities, referred to the restrictions on land ownership as a major obstacle. With this obstacle finally removed, all those holding agricultural concessions and plantations may now purchase them. We also urge and encourage businessmen and investors, including Lebanese, Americans, Indians, and other nationalities, to come and invest here as we stand ready to protect their investments. [Applause] For those investors and merchants in Monrovia and its surroundings, we challenge you to improve or reconstruct your existing buildings and premises within 5 years, and to build your own store and office building where possible. Together let us give a facelift to our city. The doors of our country are now genuinely open for real development.

We appeal to the United States of America, as our closest ally, and to all our traditional friends, to come to our aid in realizing the objectives of this real open-door policy and in the achievement of our economic recovery and long-term development program. Thereby we assure all of our people that we are today taking this action with all sincerity, believing that it would serve the supreme interest of the country. We therefore urge your fullest cooperation and understanding in its implementation.

Fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, this country was established on religious and especially Christian principles. The family and the society were held together by the moral courage and fortitude of our people. Moreover, our survival through our existence as a nation against countless obstacles in a hostile international environment was mainly through the moral strength of our position. Today, however, it will seem that we have lost sight of these virtues and ideals which formed the bulwark of our society. Families have apparently lost the will to instill discipline in their children, while schools have failed to fill the gap in providing moral leadership and discipline. If this situation continues unchecked, our nation will run the risk of perishing under the weight of its own moral decay. We will also laud our position of moral rectitude which has been our singular strength in the community of nations. In this light, we have decided to reinstitute the teaching of religious education in the public schools in the country effective academic year 1986. [Applause]

Fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, our gathering here today may be seen as having a dual significance. We are about to greet the new year which makes it appropriate that we take stock of the events in our country during the past year. More importantly, upon assuming power on 12 April 1980, we declared our determination to usher into this country a new society where social justice, equality, and fairplay would prevail. Today we stand at the threshold of the birth of that new society in the second republic. [Applause] We deemed it necessary therefore that we review the achievements of this last momentous and sometimes turbulent 5 years. Having reviewed our experiences over this year, let me reaffirm my strong hope in future of this country, and our abiding faith in our people. Five years ago, we all had a shared vision for unity. Today that vision has come within reach. Let us with faith and courage translate that vision into reality, in ushering in the second republic, and build this nation into a vibrant and prosperous one for ourselves and our posterity.

May God continue to bless the work of our hands and save the state.

Thank you. [Applause]

Doe Lifts Curfew

AB111728 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe, has lifted the curfew which was imposed by government following last month's abortive invasion.

This was announced today in an address to the nation by CIC Doe at the Unity Conference Center. The lifting of the curfew takes immediate effect.

Trial of Senior Army Officers Continues

AB101721 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Monrovia, Dec 10 (AFP) — Four senior Army officers have been charged with "aiding the enemy" in connection with the November 12 coup attempt against Liberian head of state Samuel Doe and are to be tried by the special military tribunal, the independent *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper reported today.

It quoted tribunal chairman Major-General Alfred Gayflor as saying Monday that Lieutenant-Colonels Thomas Freeman and Henry Jack, Colonel Samuel Varney and Captain Samuel Taylor were also charged with "violation of the general articles of the Uniform Code of military justice."

Maj.-Gen. Gayflor also said the trial of former Commanding General Morris Zaza ended last Thursday. He said the tribunal was now preparing its report and final judgement for submission to the "convening authority" for action.

General Zaza, the first of those arrested in the wake of the coup to take the stand, was tried for treason, sedition, aiding the enemy and violating the general articles of the Uniform Code of military justice.

NIGERIA

Brazilian Military Delegation Arrives for Talks

AB092021 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Nigeria and Brazil are to consolidate the arms agreement signed between them in 1983. To this end, a seven-man Brazilian delegation led by the country's chief of General Staff, Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral Oliviera, is in the country on a 3-day official visit. Admiral Oliviera told correspondents in Lagos that his team will further discuss the possibility of expanding the scope of the agreement.

The Brazilian chief of General Staff was received at the airport by the external affairs minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi. Before leaving Nigeria for home on Thursday, Admiral Oliviera will deliver a special message from the Brazilian president to President Ibrahim Babangida.

TOGO

President Eyadema Views Bomb Attacks, Human Rights

PM111457 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Dec 85 p 2

[Laurent Zecchini dispatch: "Political Attack Claims Victims in Lome for First Time"]

[Text] Lome — "We want to make Togo a country without political prisoners. I am a Christian. I believe in God; lies do not last, the truth always triumphs. What interest would I have as head of state in arresting people without reason? In fact the people have risen up against me because I am too kind." Togolese head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema, spoke calmly and

with apparent sincerity. He received us in the House of the People in the city of Kara in northeastern Togo around 15 km from his native village of Pya where a luxurious presidential palace has been built.

It was the evening of Tuesday 3 December and the population of Kara was preparing to take part in the local festivities which will last 1 month and which the president was to solemnly open. Nobody could have any suspicion that in 24 hours Lome would be shaken by new explosions. Gen Eyadema had just received [French] Cooperation and Development Minister Christian Nucci who has been touring several African countries since Friday 29 November.

In Packets of Omo

The interview which the head of state granted us was almost exclusively devoted to the question of human rights in Togo. Last August and September a series of bomb attacks damaged several public buildings in the capital but without injuring anybody. The targets (party headquarters, Interior Ministry and so forth) are symbols of Gen Eyadema's power.

These terrorist attacks were planned and carried out with surprising knowledge of explosives and a perfect knowledge of the places in question. At the same time, the pamphlet campaign against the head of state was stepped up. A wave of arrests followed from mid-September. The government admitted that 15 people were arrested during "tough" roundups in the city suburbs. Indeed for several weeks the population lived in an atmosphere of fear. Amnesty International, for its part, published a provisional list of 29 people arrested and reported the torturing of prisoners.

The pamphlets distributed, Gen Eyadema told us, "called on the Army and the population to revolt." The majority of people arrested for this crime, he explained, were arrested for the same thing in 1977. This time the pamphlets "came from France in packets of Omo [brand of detergent] and mashed potato." As for those behind the bomb attacks, Gen Eyadema, while refraining from implicating a foreign government, blamed Togolese oppositionists who have taken refuge in Ghana, especially Christ and Bonito Olympio, the sons of former Togolese President Sylvanus Olympio assassinated in controversial circumstances in January 1963. "If the Accra authorities are involved, this will be said at the trial," he said after stressing at length that the Ghanaians were responsible for the failure of the conference in Lagos on 14 November between the foreign ministers of Togo, Ghana, Benin, and Nigeria, by refusing to discuss the Lome attacks and the responsibility of the Togolese political refugees in Accra.

The president stressed the desire for dialogue with all countries in the region; he noted that Ghanaian refugees in Togo are not indulging in "subversive activities." "If they were guilty of such actions," he said, "we would be prepared to ask them to leave." The day before our interview with the head of state, Togolese Foreign Minister Atsu Koffi Amega, whom we met in Lome, made even more specific statements to us, saying he had "proof" of the Olympio sons' guilt.

In 1983 a series of explosions took place in the capital. At the time "grenades usually used by the Ghanaian Army" were found at the scene. The following year Gen Eyadema wrote to Ghanaian President Captain Jerry Rawlings to accuse the Olympio sons (whose extradition Togo has been demanding since 1967) but he never received any reply. "Rawlings could at least have given a diplomatic or fraternal reply. However we received nothing," Mr Kiffi Amega said.

The minister thinks the people arrested last September are "poor innocents, in other words accomplices" used by the Togolese oppositionists who, according to the Lome authorities, are linked with the Togolese Movement for Democracy, an opposition group whose main leaders live in Paris.

Trial of Opponents Soon

Of the 15 "official" prisoners initially arrested, one has died of "arterial hypertension" and three have been released, including Mr Occansey. They are due to be tried in early January and, according to one of their lawyers (who prefers to remain anonymous), the hearings should start on 13 December. "Everybody knows they are innocent," the lawyer said. "It is a trumped-up affair. The most likely hypothesis is that it was people close to the government who had the bombs planted. The Togolese press said that the 27 September bomb would be the last and that the others had been thrown away, and, strangely enough, that was indeed the last bomb!" Gen Eyadema for his part said that professor Gu-Konu Yema, one of the prisoners, drew up "a proclamation for a coup d'etat" himself and that his brother "is employed by Amnesty International." "France is a friendly country," he stressed. "Unfortunately there are people who misuse your good faith."

With regard to the fate of the prisoners, Koffi Amega told us they will be given a public trial and that they will be able to seek assistance from Togolese and also French lawyers. The bombers will be tried by the State Security Court and the people who distributed pamphlets by a civil court. The foreign minister rejected allegations of torture.

Refusing, before the trial takes place, to say whether he will show clemency, President Eyadema remarked: "We are not savages, we are men." In any case there is reason to fear that these new explosions might prompt the Togolese authorities and courts to adopt a very harsh line.

ANGOLA

Further on Results of MPLA-Labor Party Congress

Party Changes Cited

MB101951 Luanda ANGOP in English 1936 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Luanda, Dec 10 (ANGOP) — The Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, today considered the election of the new party's central committee members as an expression of the will of majority of party's members and Angolan people.

There were changes, some members of the previous leadership were not re-elected and others discharged from effective to deputy members of the Central Committee, President dos Santos said.

We accepted the results of this democratic process, since we think that it expresses the will of the majority of party's members and of our working people, the president said when addressing here a rally to mark the 10th anniversary of Angola National Day and 8th anniversary of the party's foundation.

The central committee is composed of 90 members, 30 more than the previous committee. On the previous committee 39 have been reelected, 9 have been discharged and 7 effective members became alternate members.

New Party Members Announced

MB091314 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Working Commission report read by Paulino Pinto Joao, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, to the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party in Luanda on 9 December]

[Text] The following are the full members of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee: Comrade Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos; Afonso Pedro van Dunem Mbinda; Alberto Correia Neto; Alexandre Lemos de Lucas; Antonio Bernardo Chinhama; Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo; Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martins; Antonio Jose (Augusto) de Carvalho; Artur Vidal Gomes; (Augusto Lopes Teixeira); Bernardo Armando da Silva; (Augusto de Sousa Baltazar); Cristiano Frei de Almeida; Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu; (Domingos) [names indistinct]; Domingos Jose; Domingos Kissanga; Domingos Manuel (Jinga); Ernesto Baptista; Evaristo Domingos; Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos; Filipe de (Madiola); Francisco Jose (Lemos); Francisco Magalhaes Paiva; Francisco Vieira Dias; Irene Agostinho Neto; Jacinto Venancio; Jaime (Baptista); Joao Ernesto dos Santos; Joao Henriques Garcia; Joao Luis Neto; Joao (Manuel Goncalves Lourenco); Jorge (Antonio) Ferreira Junior; Jorge Barros Tchimpuati; Jose Carlos (Deolinde); [names indistinct]; Juliao Mateus Paulo; Kundi Payama; Lopo Fortunato Ferreira do Nascimento; Lucio Lara; Lucrecio Alfredo Antonio Francisco; Luis Laula [name indistinct]; Luis Sebastioa Mateus; (Magia de Sonja Ines) van Dunem; Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues; Manuel Bernardo de Sousa; Manuel Francisco Tuta; Manuel Lopes Maria; Manuel Pedro Pacavira; Manuel Quarta Punza; Marcelino Jose Carlos (Lopes); Marques Monakapui Bassovava; Maria Mambo Cafe; Maria Ruth Neto; Mariano da Costa Garcia; Mendes Antonio de Castro; Norberto Fernando dos Santos; [Name indistinct] Domingos da Silva; Pascoal Luvualu; Paula Alexandre; Paulo Miguel Junior; Pedro Benjamin; Pedro de Castro dos Santos van Dunem; Pedro Maria Tonha; Pedro Mutinde; Rafael Rafael Sapilinha; (Robert) Teresa Maxima dos Santos; Roberto Antonio Vitor Francisco de Almeida; Daniel Garcia Alves; Santana Andre Pitra; Silvestre [names indistinct]; [name indistinct]; (Esteves Chirinza); Zacarias Antonio Conde; Zacarias [name indistinct]; and Zeferino Estevao Juliana.

The following are the candidate members of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee: Agostinho Mendes des de Carvalho; (Antunes) Capuco; Carlos [name indistinct] Domingos; Celestino Figueiredo Chinhama; Cristovao Domingos Francisco da Cunha; Domingos (Mutalemo); Henrique Teles Carreira; Henrique de Carvalho Santos; Jacinto Joao Antonio; Jeronimo (Sinhedima); Joao Baptista (Jamba Dlhamina); Jose Anibal Lopes da Rocha; Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro; Mateus Miguel Angelo; and Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

SOUTH AFRICA

Effects of Christmas Consumer Boycotts Reported

Businessmen Face Bankruptcy

MB101040 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1015 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 10, SAPA — Pretoria's small businessmen face bankruptcy as the black consumer boycott gains hold. The shopowners, who deal mostly in black trade, have called on the Chamber of Commerce to call a meeting with the boycott organisers and to make representations to the government.

Several retailers have also expressed their anger at the lack of interest expressed in the situation by the authorities. If manufacturers do not allow for extended credit in the coming year, businesses would be forced into liquidation.

One central Pretoria store which made R4,800 in sales on a comparative December Monday last year, made R297 yesterday. Another owner said turnover was down by 85 to 90 per cent. The boycott, which has entered its second week and is set to last until January 2, has cut many turnovers by half.

"The writing is on the wall," said the owner of a chain of women's clothing stores which is 70 per cent down on last year's festive season figures.

"This is killing us — and we are one of the larger firms. After 10 years in this business I would not be left with one asset."

Many firms have had to lay off casual staff — most of them black youths from the township — and soon permanent staff will be hit by job cuts, should the boycott continue. The repurcussions would have a ripple effect, with firms unable to pay manufacturers who, in turn, would not be able to pay their debts.

One retailer said the state of emergency had done nothing to help the situation and said it was like "poking a stick into a beehive."

"All it does is enrage the bees."

The consumer boycott started in Johannesburg yesterday and it is reported that the effects are already being felt.

Black Residents Complain

MB111027 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 11, SAPA — Many residents in Pretoria's black townships have appealed to the organisers of a boycott of white shops in the city to stop people enforcing the boycott from harassing and intimidating residents.

The call on the Pretoria consumer boycott committee follows complaints that, since the boycott began last week, many adult township dwellers have been subjected to searches, some of them by children, while on their way home from work.

Residents claim they have been searched at roadblocks set up by youths to stop buses and taxis entering the townships, and that goods bought in white shops have been confiscated and destroyed.

The Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, meanwhile, has met a representative of ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] to discuss the boycott. No details of the meeting were made known.

Several owners of small businesses have appealed to the chamber to take high-level action to counter the boycott, which some businessmen claim has caused their sales to drop by up to 90 percent, compared with the Christmas season last year.

Boycott Breakers Harassed

MB111901 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Reports says township residents breaking the consumer boycott of white-owned shops are being harrassed when they return home. Youths are said to have set up road blocks on access routes to the townships and they are apparently confiscating goods purchased in white shops. Taxi drivers in the townships have been told that their vehicles would be wrecked if they were found to be carrying shoppers who have bought goods in town.

The boycott is already affecting businesses in Pretoria where many small business owners are expected to close shop if the situation does not improve, but reports from central Johannesburg say business there has not been as badly affected as yet.

Consumer boycotts are currently in force across the Reef but in the Eastern Cape boycotts in East London and Port Elizabeth have been conditionally suspended.

Intimidation Incidents Reported

MB111110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 11, SAPA — The consumer boycott this week claimed its first victim on the Reef when a man was shot dead by police in Munsieville near Krugersdorp on Monday. He was Mr Stephen Rooi Mashingo, 34, a father of three children. Incidents of intimidation, assault and injuries were reported in most Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vaal townships.

The Munsieville shooting happened at the entrance to the township, where youths manned roadblocks and searched all cars for goods bought from white-owned shops.

According to eyewitnesses, Mr Mashigo, of Munsieville, was shot in the stomach after police accused him of intimidation and destroying goods belonging to people who had bought from white-owned shops.

An eyewitness said: "Youths stopped taxies and private cars coming from town. They destroyed groceries found in the vehicles and in some cases assaulted those who refused to hand over their goods." He said a shot was fired after Mr Mashigo was confronted by the police and accused of destroying peoples groceries and intimidating them.

"A youth who stoned the police after witnessing the incident was shot and is in a critical condition in hospital," he added. A Leratong Hospital spokesman said two youths were being treated for bullet wounds.

Police yesterday confirmed a man was shot dead in Munsieville "when blacks deprived other blacks of their purchased goods."

A spokesman for Mr Mashigo's family said he had not been involved in the consumer boycott.

Youths manned roadblocks and confiscated goods in Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Bophelong (Vaal), Westonaria (West Rand), Mamelodi (Pretoria), Katlehong, Tokoza, Vosloorus, Kwa-Thema, Tsakane, (all on the East Rand), Seshego, Lebowakgomo, and Turfloop (Pietersburg).

Taxi drivers said they had been advised not to ferry passengers carrying goods form white towns.

"We are going to heed to the call because our vehicles might be attacked," said a Kaghiso taxi driver. In Pretoria, small businessmen face bankruptcy as the black consumer boycott takes effect.

Shopowners have called on the chamber of commerce to meet the boycott organisers and make representations to the government.

Several retailers have expressed anger at what they regard as a lack of interest by the authorities.

The boycott, which has entered its second week and is set to last until January 2, has cut many turnovers by half.

Pretoria Said 'Not Closing Doors' on Commonwealth
MB100918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0826 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Harare, Dec 10, SAPA — The Commonwealth group on South Africa sees no point in visiting the country if it will not have access to all parties involved in political problems there, one of the group said in an interview published here today.

Archbishop Edward Scott, primate of the Anglican Church of Canada said the indications were, however, that Pretoria was "not closing the doors on the group."

The group — six men and one women — charged by the Commonwealth with promoting dialogue for democracy in South Africa — is expected to hold its first meeting in London on Thursday.

The archbishop was in Harare last week for the meeting between the World Council of Churches and South African church leaders on ending apartheid.

Asked what chances there were for the proposed dialogue, the archbishop said: "I really don't know. I think it is an open question. Given the seriousness of the political situation in South Africa, as we are talking, we think dialogue is worth a try. But there is no way of saying what the odds are as we are dealing with a very difficult and complicated situation."

When was the group planning to visit South Africa?

"At our meeting in London we will be discussing, among other things, possible dates and the sending of official requests for visits to target countries. The actual dates will depend on the outcome of negotiations for permission to visit the ountries concerned."

The group's task involves seeking the cooperation of all concerned in South Africa, including liberation movements and political parties, churchmen and business representatives. The group has six months in which it is expected to make substantial progress and the archbishop was confident that the deadline would be met.

"If we have not done what we are expected to do in the six months period, the group will probably be disbanded, but if we make some progress the group's period of work may be extended," he said.

The overall objectives of the Commonwealth exercise in setting up the group are "to enlarge prospects of an orderly transition to social, economic and political justice in South Africa and peace and stability in the region."

The group was expected to work out more detailed objectives at its first meeting, the main aim of which would be "to look at all areas concerned with the bringing together of all those concerned for dialogue," the archbishop said.

The group, which is expected to set up its headquarters in one of the commonwealth countries in southern Africa, plans to visit all the Frontline States in addition to South Africa.

Firms Said Marketing to U.S. Under Israeli Label
MB111032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0809 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Harare, Dec 11, SAPA — A number of South African companies now have plants in Israel to supply components and finished products to Israeli firms that then market them abroad under an Israeli label, it has been reported here.

An article in the latest issue of *FREE PALESTINE*, published by the Zimbabwe Palestine solidarity committee, said Israel's major customer for such products was the United States. The article said the two countries recently negotiated a free trade treaty abolishing all tariffs on Israeli goods imported by the U.S.

"Thus as from August, South African goods are imported into the United States duty free," the paper said.

Minister Welcomes U.S. Companies' Memorandum
MB091735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 9, SAPA — The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has welcomed the interest shown in black education by a group of private companies, who last week sent him a memorandum calling for the abolition of apartheid in education.

The memorandum, compiled by 186 American companies who form the educational task force of the Sullivan Signatory Companies in South Africa, also called for the government to upgrade more than 100,000 underqualified black teachers countrywide. They offered to fund independent programmes, outside the official education system, to improve the quality of teaching and learning.

"I welcome the interest shown by the private sector in the provision of education for black people," Dr Viljoen said in a statement today.

"But it appears from the memorandum that the educational task force is unaware of several very important recent developments in black education ...," he added.

Dr Viljoen said further that the intended projects and programmes would be "more meaningful and cost-effective" if they were devised and implemented jointly with the department "to ensure that specific problem areas and priorities can be addressed properly."

Referring to recent developments in black education, Dr Viljoen mentioned ten points the signatories to the memorandum should take note of, including his own statement on education policy in May this year, which dealt with many of the points made in the memorandum.

Dr Viljoen said more than 4,000 teachers were at present taking evening courses to obtain a matric, while more than 8,000 teachers were expected to attend Vista University's post-matric education courses during 1986.

A specific programme, operation Alpha, had also been introduced to improve the subject knowledge an teaching ability of especially secondary school teachers, he said.

Dr Viljoen said the first principle of the 1984 act on national policy for general education affairs was that "equal opportunities for education, including equal standards of education, shall be strived after for every inhabitant of the republic."

New Information Bureau Head Interviewed on 'Network'
MB110909 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Interview with Dave Steward, new head of the information bureau, presented on the "Network" program by Jannie Botes — live]

[Text] [Botes] The government's new public liaison branch, the bureau of information, had further taken shape with the appointment of Mr Dave Steward as head of the bureau. Mr Steward is with us in the studio to tell us how he views his task. Mr Steward, welcome.

[Steward] Thank you very much.

[Botes] Your career is based on diplomatic credibility. Will credibility also be the foundation of the new bureau of information?

[Steward] Mr Botes, over the past 19 years in the department of foreign affairs, I have learned that credibility is the most important quality of a diplomat. I think that with any branch of communication, credibility is essential, and I can assure you that I will do everything in my power to maintain my credibility.

[Botes] The former department of information had a (?serious) credibility problem. More things happened in secrecy than in public. Are you going to be more open with this new department of information in your dealings with the public?

[Steward] I am not interested in history; I am interested in the future of this country, and we see ahead of us a great task to move forward and communicate internally, and we are going to do it publicly.

[Botes] It is said that a lot of people is South Africa do not know precisely where the government is headed with its reform policy. Is that also your bureau's task?

[Steward] It is one of the reasons why the bureau has now been set up. I think our task is to inform all South Africans of all the different population groups what the policy of the Government of South Africa is, and with definite credibility.

[Botes] How are you going to do that?

[Steward] We are going to do this by bringing together the very best people in South Africa, through public relations with the media, through communication with as many people as possible.

[Botes] I want to refer to an article in last week's newspaper where you said: "open media but state security." state security in whose eyes? We have had an information scandal in South Africa.

[Steward] No, I think in any community the state naturally has certain requirements, but in the present climate I can assure you that national debate is one of the most important priorities of the government, and we must strive to keep the debate open.

[Botes] The bureau of information, is it also going to have an external function?

[Steward] No, not really. The bureau is responsible for internal information. The department of foreign affairs will still remain responsible for external information, but there will naturally be close liaison between us in view of the fact that we will basically carry the same messages.

[Botes] Every government department has a liaison branch. Was it practically necessary to set up a new bureau?

[Steward] Well, everybody says it is necessary. Everybody says the time has come to give a definite explanation of the government's policy to the whole world.

[Botes] But could the government and the politicians not do so themselves? Did they then need to set up a whole department to carry out such a task?

[Steward] No. I think it is an important requirement at the moment. Naturally, the other departments will always convey their messages. They ...

[Botes, interrupting] They thus remain and you liaise with them.

[Steward] We liaise with them, but we are there to convey a wide-ranging picture of information.

[Botes] Mr Steward, it has been said that your department will be manned by 300 and will also get a new building. Now at this time, that sounds to most South Africans a bit too much.

[Steward] Yes, that is because they have not up to now looked at the facts. The fact is we are going to inherit about 250 to 280 people from the old department of information who are presently at the department of foreign affairs. We have nine district offices. We have our media production division that is responsible for South Africa's *PANORAMA*, *SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST*, and other publications, and we are going to take them all over. We are going to have only 40 new posts.

[Botes] Other critics will now say this is the big central bureaucracy.

[Steward] I think that this is one of the greatest challenges to move away from bureaucratic structures. We have the opportunity to establish something basic and I can assure you that I will do everything in my power to ensure that a bureaucratic structure will not be created.

[Botes] What are you going to do precisely? Are you only going to disseminate information. A bird told us about television cameras and all sorts of equipment. Are our ministers going to be trained to appear on television? What are you going to do precisely?

[Steward] We will see. We are going to communicate. We are going to communicate the government's policy to all groups internally. That will be our main task.

[Botes] It has so often been said that for a while things go well for South Africa and then the government shoots itself in the foot. Will this also be your task to keep a close watch on everybody from making the wrong statements?

[Steward] We will do our best, but we must remember that we live in very difficult times. A lot of the criticism against the government is actually not justified.

[Botes] Mr Steward, credibility was tonight the word you emphasized, and I assure you that the South African media will be matching you. Thank you very much for taking part in tonight's "Network."

[Steward] Thank you very much.

CAPE TIMES Editor Charged at ɔurt Hearing

MB111834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 11, SAPA — An error in the charge sheet in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court hearing of the *CAPE TIMES* editor, Mr A.H. Heard, led all three Cape Town daily newspapers to report that he had been charged, or may be charged, with "printing or disseminating periodical publications which endanger the security of the state."

In fact, Mr Heard is charged with quoting a banned person. The hearing arises from the publication in the *CAPE TIMES* last month of an interview with ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The section of the Internal Security Act which relates to endangering the security of the state is Section 56(1)(B). The section which relates to quoting a banned person is Section 56(1)(P).

State Prosecutor Mr J. Reebein explained that the "totally understandable error" on the part of the three newspapers — the *CAPE TIMES*, *ARGUS* and *DIE BURGER* — arose because someone had written in the margin of the charge sheet "Section 56(1)(B)."

A second person had added the words "printing, disseminating periodical publications which endanger the security of the state."

Mr Reebein said: "There is no question of the charges in Monday's hearing being changed to endangering the security of the state. At this stage he is only charged with quoting a banned person, and I have had no instructions from the attorney-general to the contrary, although further charges are still being investigated."

Mr Reebein today amended the charge sheet to read "Section 56(1)(P)," scratched out the explanatory remarks, and signed the changes.

Sisulu, Tutu, Others Address Johannesburg Meeting

MB101632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 10, SAPA — Detentions, jailings and killings would not stop "the leaders of the people of South Africa" in their efforts to win freedom, Mr Albertina Sisulu, one of 12 aquitted UDF [United Democratic Front] treason trialists, said today.

Mrs Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front, addressed a crowded meeting in central Johannesburg, in the first public appearance of six of the 12 UDF leaders acquitted in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday.

"The leaders of our people may be jailed, detained, harassed and killed, but their efforts will not stop till freedom has been won," Mrs Sisulu told the chanting, jubilant meeting held to honour International Human Rights Day.

The meeting was also addressed by the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, and a leading South African advocate, Mr Sidney Kentridge, sc [senior counsel], QC [Queens Counsel].

Six of the acquitted UDF leaders, Mrs Sisulu; the Transvaal Indian Congress leader, Mr Cassim Saloojee; the chairman of the Anti-President's Council, Professor Ismail Mohammed; the Release Mandela Campaign Chairman, Mr Aubrey Mokoena; the president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr Essop Jassat; and Mr Curtis Nkondo, made a surprise appearance at the lunchtime meeting.

"We have a lot to do, and it needs our hard work and honesty, because this is a country where there is no law and justice," Mrs Sisulu said to the chanting of "Viva Sisulu, Viva Mandela."

"We were being held on flimsy evidence," Mr Saloojee told the crowd. The 16 UDF leaders were first arrested about a year ago. Four trade unionists are still on trial.

"They knew we did not commit treason. Our arrest was to do with the resurgence of real resistance, with the emergence of the UDF." He said the government wanted to lay the blame for trouble in the country at the doors of "agitators."

The republic's rulers had reached a point where they had become irrational, he said.

"They know the days of apartheid are numbered. They put us away to give a chance to collaborators in the tri-cameral parliament, but they will never bluff the people. Without the leaders in exile and in prison, there can be no solution to the problems of the country."

Criticising the lack of human rights in South Africa, Bishop Tutu said that if a person opposed the system, he was banned, detained or faced treason charges.

"Human rights are not a gift from somebody, they are part of being human, a fundamental thing. We are all born with unalterable rights to dignity and freedom," he said. "In South Africa, it is not the case. What gives you value here, is the colour of your skin."

Mr Kentridge told the gathering that, under the state of emergency, the South African police acted as police, prosecution, judge and jailer. In countries adhering to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, an individual was entitled to a "fair and public hearing" by a public tribunal, but not in South Africa, where hundreds were detained on "weak evidence."

"Under the emergency, police power is subject to no control," he said. They may summarily arrest and further detention may be ordered by the minister of law and order.

"A policeman may do whatever he pleases and know he is safe. There is little sign of control by his superiors."

Mr Kentridge said the solution to the country's problems was not further state repression, but the "restoration of fundamental human rights to, not selected sections of the population, but to the entire population."

Five Queenstown Leaders Reportedly Detained
MB111426 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Five community leaders from Queenstown in the Eastern Cape are reported to have been detained. The five are said to have been picked up by South African Police while they were returning from Queenstown from a United Democratic Front meeting in nearby East London. The area was recently the scene of heavy clashes between residents and police during which at least 17 people are said to have been killed.

There have been no police comments on the reported detentions which are said to have taken place on Sunday.

Official House Opposition Head Comments on Reform
MB120602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2142 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 11, SAPA — The South African Government must take its reform measures more seriously and move with greater speed for them to become meaningful, Dr Jayaram "J.N." Reddy, leader of Solidarity, official opposition in the house of delegates, told more than 300 party supporters at Chatsworth, Durban tonight.

He said if this was not done, the willingness for reform among blacks and even among whites would fade away, making any reform proposals more problematic.

Dr Reddy said Solidarity was aware that the transitional phase was one of the most difficult hurdles to overcome because of fear among those who commanded political power and the crisis of expectations among blacks.

"In fact both sides have to cross the psychological barrier," he said.

Dr Reddy said politics in South Africa was out of step with the rest of the world. While the post-war period witnessed the granting of independence and freedom to millions of people in former colonial countries, the South African Government had deprived its citizens of rights — and was now attempting to restore those rights.

"Quite understandably black people are angry and the youths are even angrier. Let us not understimate the intensity of the bitterness born out of the frustration of decades of discriminatory practice," he said.

He said everyone in South Africa had "a shared destiny" which must be arrived at through the process of negotiation among all interested groups in South Africa.

"I do not believe that we have to destroy the country in order to save it, and we in Solidarity have therefore opted for the peaceful means of resolving conflict," Dr Reddy said.

Graduating Students Asked To Oppose 'Brain Drain'
MB111520 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 11, SAPA — The rector and vice-chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, today urged students to oppose the "brian drain" from South Africa. Prof de Vries was addressing the first of two graduation ceremonies at the university, where some 1900 students received their degrees and diplomas.

These students were going to practise professions that were of "cardinal importance to the technological development, economic growth and the physical welfare of society," he said.

"It is therefore with regret that one learns of the growing tendency of highly-trained South Africans — with the same qualifications that you have achieved — that have sought a haven elsewhere and, in so doing, have withdrawn their knowledge and expertise from a community that could scarcely afford that loss."

While this "brain drain," in some cases, was attributed to the absence of economical opportunities, it was mostly due to a "a loss of confidence in the future of our country and community," Prof de Vries said.

"My plea to you this morning is that you shall fight this lapse of confidence. We shall not be able to nurture this confidence if we allow ourselves to be deterred by problems and flee the country."

During the afternoon ceremony, Prof de Vries told students that differences among peoples did not necessarily amount to "negativism that needed to be swept aside."

"It is a completely different story when differences lead to rifts and eventually to alienation and estrangement," he said.

"Estrangement is the cause of suspicion and mistrust, and suspicion and mistrust in turn bring about conflict and confrontation."

About 800 students are to receive their degrees and diplomas at a third ceremony at the university today.

Police Official Criticizes Candlelight Vigils

MB102013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2001 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 10, SAPA — The candlelight protests held in large areas of the peninsula on Wednesday nights were not innocent, but "deliberate tactics aimed at stirring people's emotions, which leads them to violent acts", the divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, Brig Chris Swart, said today.

In a press statement, Brig Swart said that on the past few Wednesday nights "certain organisations" had held "so-called" candlelight protests in different "coloured" townships in the peninsula.

"The image that is presented is that the innocent lighting of candles serves as a gesture of sympathy with detainees being held under the emergency regulations," the statement said.

"In truth, it is a planned tactic aimed at stirring the emotions of members of the public which in turn leads to violence."

While burning of the candles in itself was of no importance in terms of security, it was a shield used to entice large numbers of people to form illegal gatherings and in so doing create conflict with the authorities, Brig Swart said.

"I would like to appeal to the members of the public concerned not to allow themselves to be used in this way.

"The South African Police are compelled to act against illegal gatherings and I must consequently issue a clear warning that they will not be allowed," he said.

Candlelight March Held

MB120518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2342 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 11, SAPA — Police charged a candlelight procession on the Sea Point Beach front in Cape Town tonight, arresting at least four people, including a journalist and a national serviceman. In Athlone nearby, police opened fire with shotguns at 11.15 pm after a huge barricade was erected and set on fire and stoned were flung at police vehicles 25 minutes earlier.

About 150 people had gathered on the lawn in front of the SABC studios at 9.30 pm after marching from the studios to the carousel and back. They were joined by a group of about 60 from the Buitenkant Street Methodist Church. The marchers, all holding candles, were singing and chanting slogans.

Police told them they were part of an illegal gathering. The group were given five minutes to disperse. The marchers slowly spread out over the lawn and a few demonstrators started shouting slogans. At 9.40 pm, as the crowd was dispersing, about twenty policemen began arresting people, were fleeing in all directions.

In Athlone, police, maintained a heavy presence and at 9.30 pm they closed down a road after a crowd of about 150 had gathered. The street was packed with vehicles, many of them with lighted candles inside.

Around 10.15 pm, police appeared to withdraw from the area, and shortly after crowds began gathering in another ares in Athlone where youths lit a large barricade. Shortly after, police arrived and three shots were fired. It is not known whether anyone was injured.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lt Attie Laubscher, said four people, three whites and an Indian, had been detained under the emergency regulations during a candlelight march in Sea Point. The rest of the peninsula was very quiet, and there were no other incidents, he said.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

11 Dec Evening Report

MB111711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 11, SAPA — The SA Police 7 pm unrest situation report:

Soweto:

Various cases of stone-throwing at passenger buses occurred. A delivery vehicle was also attacked and damage of about R4,000 done. In another incident, a private vehicle was stoned and another private vehicle was set alight by arsonists. Damage in the last incident estimated at R15,000.

West Rand:

At Mohlakeng two isolated incidents of stone-throwing at passenger buses occurred.

Mamelodi, Pretoria:

A bread delivery vehicle was attacked and looted.

Boland:

In Firngrove, a coloured township, a coloured male petrol-bombed a private vehicle.

12 Dec Morning Report

MB120642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0639 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 12, SAPA — Following is the SAP's 8 am "unrest report," received by SAPA at 8.37 am:

Isolated and in most instances minor incidents of unrest occurred at a number of places overnight.

In the Tinus black residential area near Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape, arsonists set fire to a private vehicle, completely destroying it. In the Boland, blacks attacked and stoned the home of a policeman in the coloured area of New Town near Paarl. A group of about 300 people staged an illegal march in a street in Sea Point, Cape Town. The police arrested two white males and one coloured male. The police fired birdshot at stonethrowers in the Nyanga township. No one was injured.

At Landsdowne, two black men were arrested by the police for stoning private vehicles and at Athlone, also in the Cape, a group of Coloureds erected barricades in a road. When the police arrived on the scene, shots were fired at them. The police dispersed the group by firing birdshot. No injuries were reported.

Results of Cape Operation

MB111452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1357 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 11, SAPA — Eight people were arrested and 136 were questioned when security forces cordoned off and searched a section of the Western Cape township of Guguletu, SABC radio news reports.

About 800 members of the SAP, SADF and railways police were deployed in Section 2 of the township, which was closed from about 9.30 am to 1 pm during the "clean-up" operation.

Three people were arrested in terms of the emergency regulations, while five others were arrested for possession of suspected stolen property. The security forces confiscated television sets, video machines and clothing. The operation was carried out under the orders of the divisional commissioner of the SAP in the Western Cape, Brigadier C.A. Swart. He thanked the residents for their cooperation and said the operation had been very successful.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB120500 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Debt Rescheduling

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 11 December reports that foreign bankers were dismayed and disappointed by South African proposals for rescheduling its foreign debt. An article by Economics Editor John Tilston says "the proposals call for the first repayment of principle to be made in four years time — in 1990 — and for no compensation on interest rates as previously short-term loans are effectively turned into medium-term loans." He notes that further details are not available and that it is unclear how rapidly the debts would be repaid after 1990. "All parties characterized the proposals as the first serious shots in the negotiating process," the report says. "Local bankers in touch with foreign counterparts reported that there was much unhappiness with the plans. Many bankers had been hoping that SA's current account balance of payments surplus would allow repayment to begin after a much shorter period, with possibly even a down-payment of principle as a gesture of goodwill, at the start of the rescheduling," the paper reports.

Private Sector Urbanization Plan

"A Private Sector Council on urbanization has been formed to develop proposals for a new national urbanisation policy," Chris Cairncross reports. Members include the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Federated Chambers of Industry, Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and the Urban Foundation. The council says a sound strategy should include "a vigorous urban development policy aimed at improving the quality of life of people already living in urban areas and designed to accomodate future urban growth" and "a well planned rural development programme based on agriculture uand a viable regional development programme." The group calls on the government to: "make a commitment to the removal of influx control not later than the opening of parliament next year; halt all shack demolitions and forced removals; re-allocate under-utilised facilities, or open them to all races; develop an urgent process for the acquisition and servicing of land at affordable standards for expansion of existing and new urban areas; issue instructions to all relevant authorities to facilitate the development of informal housing at standards affordable to the existing urban population; lift the barriers to informal sector activity and take steps to encourage such activity."

Pretoria Boycott

A report on the black consumer boycott says that in Pretoria, some retailers have reported a 50 percent drop in trade as the boycott enters its second week. Johannesburg retailers say they have not yet been affected by a boycott which began on 9 December. "Some small businesses have called on the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce to arrange a meeting with the boycott organizers and to make representations to the government," the paper says.

Lawyer Criticizes Police

"Sydney Kentridge, SA's most eminent advocate, yesterday called the country a police state and said Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange appeared powerless to stop his men from brutally abusing their powers," reports Political Correspondent Paul Bell. Addressing a Human Rights Day meeting, Kentridge said the emergency powers " 'Tell a policeman he may do whatever he pleases to maintain what he considers to be law and order.' " " 'It would appear that the police do not always tell Mr le Grange the truth. And he appears to believe nobody else And even when

abuses are exposed, he seems powerless to stop them,' " Kentridge said. " 'This is not because he is a particularly weak or ineffectual man. What his powerlessness demonstrates is that there just is no substitute for control by law.' "

Editorial on 'Debt War'

In an editorial, *BUSINESS DAY* notes that South African proposals on debt repayment met with a negative reaction from lenders and "are not going to be bought by the Americans." "The Americans are in no mood to accept any metaphorical finger-wagging from a nation that should, in their view, have its cap in hand," the editorial says. The paper says that in January "super-banker Fritz Leutwiler" will "tell State President Botha some political truths that he is not going to want to hear." Although Botha may reply in kind, the paper says Leutwiler holds the advantage. If he says he cannot negotiate a deal, support from conservative businessmen will evaporate. "If we lose Leutwiler we lose the war," the paper concludes.

'Pegging' the Rand's Value

BUSINESS DAY editor Nigel Bruce discusses the question of "pegging" the rand at a specific value, which some suggest as an alternative if the rand continues to fall despite recent efforts to bolster it. He says that "pegging the rand's value could not be a serious option." He disputes the argument that pegging the rand would be a way to raise its value and says that instead it would probably fall below its previous lows. "For if the rand were to be pegged at above its present market value, it would undoubtedly attract heavy speculation," and the central bank would have to support it, causing a drain on reserves, a devaluation, or rationing of foreign exchange. This would hurt business confidence. If the bank attempted to support the rand by raising interest rates, then the economy would be plunged into a even deeper recession. "In the circumstances, we cannot have simultaneously politically desireable low interest rates and a strong rand. That is economically impossible."

Relations With U.S.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 11 December carries an editorial saying that "Yanks certainly have strange double standards." It notes 400 businessmen have accompanied Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge to Moscow and questions that the USSR has done anything to deserve this "American bonhomie." It notes various problems in U.S.-Soviet relations, but says the "Americans are still falling over themselves to be chummy" with the USSR. Contrasting this to U.S. treatment of South Africa, the editorial admits that the country has "terrible faults, apartheid is indefensible, and Blacks have been long denied rights they should have received long ago." However, unlike the USSR, South Africa is open, has religious freedom and an independent judiciary. "For the Americans to treat us like dirt while they rush off to Moscow to buy and sell to the Russians is hypocisy at its worst."

Consumer Boycotts

"As the Black boycott of White businesses in Pretoria begins to bite, some moderate Blacks have said they are being pushed too far by radical elements and profiteering township shopowners," the paper reports. The paper notes that a survey of price differences between white and black businesses notes much higher prices at the latter. The paper conducted an opinion survey at the capital's main township and found that the boycott was at least partially effective. The paper also quotes United Christian Action group director Gunnar Wiebalck as saying that it was increasingly difficult for Blacks to " 'stay moderate.' " Feedback from the black townships, particularly in the Eastern Cape, shows that "blacks were becoming increasingly disillusioned because of the inadquate protection they received." In fact in some areas authorities were giving United Democratic Front leaders credence while pushing moderates aside.

In a report on white businessmen's reaction to the Black boycott of Johannesburg's Central Business District (CBD), the paper cites Richard Beattie, chairman of the retailers committee of the CBC Association, as saying the body finds the call for a boycott " 'very distressing in the light of the fact that it has been in the forefront of the struggle for equal treatment of all in the CBD.' " He said that retailers were not panicked but disappointed. Another businessman noted the " 'dampening effect' " of the boycott and said " 'I think its fair to say that everybody is feeling it.' "

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 11 Decemebr reports that "several social events planned for this month have been cancelled and others suspended following a call by the Consumer Boycott Committee and related organizations for a 'black' Christmas." The paper then lists the events to be cancelled, including the Miss Black South Africa beauty contest. The Consumer Boycott Committee says that weddings are okay but must "be confined to the home of the bride or groom."

UDF's Sisulu Comments

Recently released United Democratic Front official Albertina Sisulu, wife of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, told a Human Rights Day meeting in Johannesburg that "it was the beginning of the end for the present system and black South Africans would not rest until the country was given back to them," the paper reports. " 'We will not stop until freedom is won,' " she said.

The *SOWETAN* reports that organizers of a food hamper project for pensioners fear that many hampers may not reach the homes of senior citizens because a "consumer boycott is now being enforced in several black townships." It is feared youths may destroy the hampers. One of the organizers asked the boycott committee to insure the pensioners do not suffer as they "have no alternative source of basic foodstuffs." There is no attempt on their part to bust the boycott. The simply often do not have money to buy these things in the first place."

"The mayor of Kagiso yesterday claimed that a consumer boycott in the township has forced him out of business," the paper reports. The mayor said his customers had been intimidated. A spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee said the mayor had "bowed to the organizations's pressure and asked for forgiveness." The paper also notes that Tembisa residents "had their parcels destroyed at train stations and bus stops," according to a resident. "The clampdown on people not heeding the call for a

'Black Christmas' started on Monday in Tembisa," the paper reports.

Warning to Intimidators

The same paper says that the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee has "launched a campaign to root out thugs and bands of youths who harass residents and prevent delivery trucks from entering the townships." A spokesman warned that action would be taken against "people who robbed residents" or set fire to delivery trucks.

SOWETAN on Treason Trial

In an editorial on the government's decision to drop charges against 12 United Democratic Front officials on trial for treason, the paper says the decision "has raised many doubts about the role of politics in our legal processes." Noting that the government had made much of its case against the accused, the fact that they suddenly dropped the charges, despite the fact the individuals had spent much time in jail, suggests that the Government is using "the courts for political and vindictive harassment." The case, it says, will probably make the police more reluctant to bring people to court, and therefore keep them in detention without trial. Until detention without trial is scrapped, it is "silly for our politicians to boast about the independence of the judiciary in this country." The editorial concludes that the country's leaders owe the accused an apology.

'Harshest' National Budget

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 11 December reports that "South Africa is heading for one of its harshest national budgets next March because of the capital boycott being imposed on the country by the international banking community. Earlier expectations of tax reductions have all but vanished." The paper says that demands for short-term repayment "is unprecented. No country has ever been called on to repay all its outstanding short-term debts immediately." "The normally apolitical banking community is now demanding political change before it begins lending money to the country once again," the paper notes, saying that normal banking rules and practices no longer apply.

Unemployed Servicemen

About 25 percent of national servicemen leaving the service will be unemployed, increasing unemployment, according to the officer commanding the SADF's orienation service, the paper reports. "Hardest hit will be those without skills, as there will be little demand for their services."

Editorial on Acquittal

THE STAR editorial on the release of UDF treason trialists notes that "when it comes to pinning something on them the State proved to have no case at all." The paper asks: "What does the State regard as treason? And what degree of peaceful protest is permissible? After Maritzburg, the questions demand an answer."

Further on Boycotts

THE STAR reports that the black boycott of white businesses has spread to the Vaal Triangle. "Pamphlets have been distributed among townships residents urging them not to buy from white businesses from December 8 to 31," the paper says. The president of the Vaal Chamber of Commerce and Industries said his survey of businesses showed "at this stage there was no indication that it was effective."

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 10 December says in an article that "the only reason why blacks are succeeding in threatening the government with a consumer boycott is because white wholesalers, because of greed, are supplying black shopkeepers." This is the view of many residents of the Eastern Cape to whom *DIE VADERLAND* spoke. If white wholesalers are prohibited from supplying black retailers while white businesses are being boycotted, the consumer boycott will end.

In an editorial, the 11 December Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans says: "One of the most senseless results of the present unrest in the country is the so-called consumer boycott." Blacks are being organized to avoid white businesses. In the Eastern Cape, especially, the boycotters have achieved a certain amount of success. "We believe there are those who are so naive to think that the boycotts represent political muscle — to force the government to its knees." At best it could cause individual businesses to founder. Boycotts will have as little effect as petrol bombs and stone throwing in solving the coutnry's problems, it notes.

Perception of Black Councillors

The 10 December *DIE VADERLAND* says in an article that "black councillors, especially mayors, have had a hard time in the political violence in the past 2 years." They are often regarded as "sellouts." In the Eastern Cape some councils have disappeared because councillors and mayors fear intimidation and molesting of their families. Mr Lesaoana Moeketsi, a mayor of Kagiso near Krugersdorp, says what political leaders in black areas do not understand is that councillors do not regard themselves as the true leaders of a community. He adds: "We do not pretend to be the chosen leader of the black nation. We do not want to assume the role of our natural leaders but we see ourselves as playing a role to prepare the government for the political change that is inevitable."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Asks Youths for Greater Anti-RSA Efforts

MB111750 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has called on the youth in apartheid-ruled South Africa and Namibia to redouble their efforts to bring down the Pretoria regime which practices an evil system. Comrade Mugabe was officially opening a youth conference to mark the international youth year, which is being held at the University of Zimbabwe.

He said peace can only come about in southern Africa when the threat caused by the apartheid system and its colonialist manifestation in Namibia has been [word indistinct].

The prime minister said apartheid is not just a negation of peace, but it has shown itself practically to be an enemy of peace.

He called on the world superpowers to redouble their efforts to reduce East-West tension and end the arms race, adding that resources squandered in the service of death and destruction can be redirected to the enhancement of progress.

Foreign Minister Mangwende Visits India

For reportage on the 9 December arrival in New Delhi and subsequent activities of Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende please see the India section of the 11 December South Asia *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.